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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Both Houses Resume Operations.

Change of Location of the House of Refuge.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 5, 1872.

SENATE.

Personal Explanation.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, denied the truth of a dispatch in a Philadelphia paper that he had attempted to force the Republican caucus to deny McClure's right to petition.

Mr. Brooks sustained Mr. Davis, and Mr. Billingfelt exonerated him, intimating that some Senator might have so informed the reporter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. White moved to place the local option bill on the calendar for next Thursday, stating that it had been in committee now over ten days. Lost, yeas 27, nays 47.

Mr. Harvey offered a resolution instructing the Clerk to send public documents to members' constituents by express, the Ways and Means Committee to cover the expense in the appropriation bill. Lost, yeas 3, nays 70.

Another Book Grab.

Mr. Ballentine offered a resolution for five thousand additional copies of Bates's Military History at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, by Mr. McJunkin's motion.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Taylor, supplement for the Citizens Passenger Railway, authorizing them to extend from their present terminus on Penn avenue to Water street, and to run omnibuses to any points in Pittsburgh at six cents fare.

By Mr. White, supplement for the Western University, also, supplement for the Western House of Refuge, authorizing the changing of location and making appropriation for the same.

NEW ORLEANS.

Warmouth Berates the State Legislature—Justifies Himself Before the Congressional Committee—Mardigras Day.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Governor Warmouth has issued a message to the Louisiana Legislature, in which he urges the modification, without delay, of the registration and election laws, the exigency which required their enactment having passed. The delay of the Legislature in fulfilling the pledge to render these laws universally acceptable, the Governor says, has tended to weaken the confidence of the people in free government. Failure to fulfill the pledge, he says, will be justly regarded as unmitigated treachery and contempt of public opinion.

Governor Warmouth was before the Congressional Investigating Committee nearly five hours to-day. After protesting against the interference of the Committee in the State's affairs, he read a voluminous document, giving a brief history of his administration. If the Governor did not suppose that the Republican caucus had been just and wise, he did not fail to make a strong case against his political opponents, especially the leading Republicans of the city. He charged that all the laws which they now claimed were odious were mostly framed and supported by them in the Legislature.

All the city and State courts and the Congressional Investigating Committee have agreed not to hold sessions on Mardigras day, 13th inst. The display promises to be the grandest ever known in this country. The mystic crew of Comus will appear in grand allegorical processions. The Grand Duke Alexis and suite have timed their visit so as to be here during the carnival. Guests from all parts of the country are already flocking to the city.

UNEARTHING FRAUDS.

New York Custom House Investigation—Covering Up Crime—How the Weighing is Done.

NEW YORK, February 5.—*Before the Investigating Committee to-day* Special Agent Jayne gave an account of the procedure in cases of frauds. He said in the case of one Wheeler a fraud was attempted to be covered up by one of the customs clerks, in which after search $120,000 was recovered. There are two cases in which no proceedings were taken; one was that of Ferdinand Heath. In every other seizure—thirty-three in New York and one in Boston—suits were instituted. The amount of judgments obtained was $630,787; from the seizure of books and papers I received as my share $126,000, but I divided it with others—perhaps $40,000. The government received about three times as much as it would have received if regular duties had been paid. The United States weigher rarely or never weighs anything. He designates whom he likes to perform that duty. A weigher's district includes some thirty or forty piers at the upper part of the island, but not so many at locations where steamers arrive. The unsworn person returns the weight, and the United States weigher knows nothing about its correctness, but relies upon him entirely. The importer swears when he enters the goods as to value, but not to weight.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 5, 1872.

THE DISABLED BANKS.

At a meeting of depositors of the Stuyvesant Bank to-day the action of John Mack, who claims to hold a certificate of deposit for $7,600, which actually belongs to the Security Bank, and which resulted in the adjudication of bankruptcy against the Stuyvesant Bank, was denounced as a blackmailing operation.

The Receiver of the Canadian Savings Bank has obtained from Judge Barnard leave to sue for the recovery of loans, etc., to the amount of nearly $200,000.

A dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid by the Union Square National Bank next Saturday, and a second dividend of fifty per cent. in March. The bank officials hope to pay all depositors in full by the first of January.

At a meeting of depositors of the Market Bank the receiver stated its securities at $423,000, and liabilities at $900,000. It is believed that depositors will ultimately receive forty-five cents on the dollar, or in the worst event at least forty. He discovered to-day that a call loan of $50,000 was charged upon the books of the bank to a firm which had been dissolved three years, and which paid their indebtedness long ago, and the chairman of the meeting stated that he had discovered information that Conkling was not the only guilty person in the institution. Certain officers had appropriated these supposed call loans to their own use. Many of them were then known to have elegant turn outs, for which it was fair to presume these misappropriated call loans had paid. Resolutions were adopted expressive of a determination to criminally prosecute the officials of the bank.

Application has been made for the appointment of a receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank.

NEWS DROPS.

President Cochrane, of the Board of Aldermen, very indignantly denies that bribery was used to encompass his election.

Tom. Fields, indicted for forgery and conspiring to defraud the city, was arrested today. Florence, the comedian, and Michael G. Quig went bail for him, and he was released. The case has been removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

It is expected that Augustus Schell will to-morrow be installed as Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.

W. O. Bartlett, counsel for the Putnam carhook manufacturer, stated to-day that if a new trial is granted it will be shown that Putnam was the aggressor, and that he lived under an assumed name for some time, owing to certain transactions.

At 5:30 P. M., to-day, while the Brooklyn Ferry Company's boat Fulton, three months built, was crossing the river, loaded with passengers, she sprang a leak in midstream. The alarm signal was given, two other boats came alongside and took off the passengers, after which she sank. A few days ago the same boat loaded with passengers was half an hour crossing, her engines having ceased to work.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At about ten o'clock, on Sunday night, the United Presbyterian Church, on Cottage Hill, Mill City, accidentally took fire and was burned to the ground.

The House of Henry McLellen, in Washington township, Erie county, Pa., was burned about three o'clock yesterday morning, and Mr. McLellen perished in the flames. He was seventy-five years of age. The inmates had hardly time to escape, and it was thought the old gentleman had got out. They could see him through the flames, but could not rescue him.

C. C. Andrich & Son's wooden mill and boarding house in Granby, Mass., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $25,000; insurance $15,000.

Judge C. M. Baker, of Geneva, Wisconsin, died suddenly Monday morning of apoplexy.

A five year old daughter of Joseph Renn, of New Albany, Indiana, yesterday swallowed a buckshot which lodged in her wind-pipe. Physicians failed to relieve her. In answer to her father's question what she had swallowed she rose up in bed saying, "shot, papa," and fell dead.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Abstract of the Queen's Speech.

What is Said of Arbitration.

English Press Changing in Tone.

Meeting of German Holders of Georgia Bonds.

FRANKFORT, February 5.—The holders of Georgia State bonds have held a meeting here, at which they adopted a resolution regretting the action of the Legislature of that State on the veto of Gov. Conley. A committee was appointed to lay the grievances of the bondholders before the President and Congress of the United States and the Governor of Georgia. The Archbishop has ordered four professors of the University to subscribe to the dogma of Papal Infallibility, the penalty in case of refusal being excommunication.

Internationals Arrested in Spain—Characteristic Dispatch from the Governor General of Cuba.

MADRID, February 5.—Investigation has led to the discovery that the disturbances at Barcelona and elsewhere were fomented by the International Society, and many members of that organization are now under arrest.

Subscriptions have been opened here to aid the people of France in the payment of the war indemnity to Germany.

The Captain General of Cuba sends a reassuring dispatch to the Government here. He says he has just made a journey through the disaffected districts of the Island, and declares that from personal observation he is certain that the insurrection will be ended by March or April. He makes a requisition for 2,000 fresh troops from Spain, with which he promises to bring the war to a triumphant conclusion.

The Queen's Speech—What She Says of the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, February 5.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon announces that it has seen an early copy of the Queen's speech, which is to be delivered at the opening of Parliament to-morrow. It thereupon proceeds to give the annexed abstract of the contents of the document. The Queen, says the *Pall Mall*, congratulates Parliament and the country that her relations with all the nations of Europe are of the most friendly character. Considerable space is devoted to the subject of the Alabama claims, upon which the Queen says: "To uphold the sanctity and to extend the area of my international obligations, I have concluded a treaty with the United States of America for the settlement of questions which have been discussed for some years. It having become obvious that the horrors of war are avoidable by peaceful arbitrament instead of the arbitrament of the sword, I have given my consent to the reference of the Alabama claims to an international tribunal, the highest authority to which their decision could have been intrusted. Through a pardonable oversight on the part of the negotiators, the claims were not explicitly made to direct losses, and therefore the President of the United States has preferred a considerable amount of indirect claims, to many of which my government has demurred. I hope the amount to be ultimately defrayed will not exceed the fresh payment to Germany." The Queen deplores the troubles in India; felicitates Parliament upon the condition of the finances of the country, and the increase of the international revenue; refers to the peaceable state of Ireland, and promises the introduction of bills in relation to the ballot, for the regulation of mines, for the establishment of a land court in that State, and the regulation of license for the sale of liquor.

The foregoing alleged synopsis of the Queen's speech is given for what it is worth. It is the theme of universal comment to-night, and though nothing is positively known upon the subject, the opinion is general in London that the *Pall Mall* has been made the victim of an imposition.

Tone of the English Press Moderating.

LONDON, February 6.—The tone of the press on the Alabama claims has slightly moderated. All look forward to the Queen's speech to-morrow for a positive announcement of the stand taken by the Government with regard to the American case.

A mass meeting of the republican supporters of Charles Dilke will be held to-night in Trafalgar square. A grand demonstration is expected.

The *Times* complains that the American case has been translated into continental languages and scattered broadcast over Europe. If the intention is to make reflection impossible, no method could have been chosen which could prove more effective. "Our expectation of a successful issue," continues the *Times*, "is extremely moderate, but a misunderstanding once being established, there can be no sequel other than the abandonment of the reference of the claims to the board of arbitration."

The French Interested.

PARIS, February 5.—Great interest is felt here in the discussion of the Alabama claims now going on in England, and the result is awaited with much anxiety.

The resignation of Minister Cassimer Perier is now in the hands of Thiers. No successor has yet been chosen but it is expected that the matter will be definitely settled to-morrow.

Diplomatic Dispatches.

LONDON, February 5.—The Prince of Wales attended church at Sandringham yesterday.

LONDON, February 5, Evening.—The supporters of Sir Charles Dilke organized a big meeting in Trafalgar Square to-night. Fully ten thousand persons are in attendance, but the proceedings are thus far orderly, and disturbances are feared.

A dispatch from Berne says the Swiss Federal Government has forwarded to the French authorities a protest against the deportation of Communists into Switzerland.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, February 5.—The steamship City of Brooklyn, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 5.—5 P. M.—Consols 92¾ @92¾. American bonds—5-20s, '65, 92¾; '67, 92¾; 10-40s 90 @90¼. Stocks 93 @93½.

FRANKFORT, February 5.—5-20s of '62, 96¼@96¾.

PARIS, February 3.—Rentes 56f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—Cotton strong; middling orleans 11¾@11¾d; middling Orleans 11¾@11¾d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Red western wheat 11s 8d@11s 10d. Flour 26s@27s. Corn 30s. Cheese 69s. Cumberland middles 53s; short 53s. Clover seed 56s.

ANTWERP, February 5.—Petroleum 46 francs.

SHALL WOMEN PREACH?

Hearing of the Rev. Dr. Cuyler Before the Presbytery of Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The Presbytery of Brooklyn met to-day to consider the preaching of women in the Rev. Dr. Cuyler's church. The Rev. Mr. McClellan made a statement of the case of those who called the meeting. There was no doubt of the preaching, and the Presbytery should determine its course. The signers of the call did not want to show any bad feeling toward the church or Mr. Cuyler. He believed the latter's church had decided that Presbyterians should affiliate with the Friends, and that licensure and ordinations should be dispensed with in inviting Quakers to preach. This modified and changed the usage inaugurated by Finney, of the church, and the Presbytery should affirm or negative it. Mr. Cuyler was invited to make a statement, and contended that the Book of Church Government neither permitted nor prohibited woman preaching; that the Bible was non-committal on the subject, and that it was next to impossible to draw a line in the Bible about woman's function in the church. It was an open question, to be determined by conscience, common sense and circumstances. The Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists encourage women to preach. Whether woman preaching was advisable depended upon circumstances. He regarded it as a non-essential matter, and not subject to disciplines. He admitted that it was not the ordinary Presbyterial usage for women to take part in public worship. He was not in favor of a change of usage. There was no danger of a change of usage. Cuyler concluded with a warm eulogy on his church. Ex-Mayor Lambert, an elder of Mr. Cuyler's church, followed in the assertion that the session had acted within its power. The Rev. Mr. Butler moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a minute on what he had heard. The Rev. Mr. Spear thought the whole matter insignificant, and should be indefinitely postponed. Butler's motion was carried, and the committee retired to deliberate.

The committee appointed by the Brooklyn Presbytery reported, at the afternoon session, a document to the effect that it was inconsistent with the rules of the Church to allow a woman to preach. This was discussed until six o'clock, when the Presbytery adjourned till to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 5, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Texas will probably move rapidly north-eastward over the Ohio valley; southeast winds veer to the southwest in the Gulf States and Texas; the area of snow with east and north winds will extend on Tuesday morning eastward to Canada, and an area of rising barometer with clear weather prevail from Lake Michigan to the Missouri valley; cloudy and threatening prevail in the South Atlantic and Middle States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night.

The Wheat Crop Not Killed.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

In your issue of this date it appears that parties claim a killing of nearly the entire wheat crop, with the purpose of getting the price higher. Wheat in this county, as a general thing, looks well. True, very little snow has sheltered the wheat this winter, but, on the other hand, the cold weather has been so steady that few thaws and freezes (which do the injury) have happened. Every farmer would have you believe that his neighbor's wheat was killed. RURAL.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution relative to the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and said he would call it up at an early day and submit remarks on the superiority of the Indiana make of steel, and the importance of improving the harbor of Michigan City, Indiana, so as to bring the iron mines of Lake Superior into more direct communication with the coal fields of Indiana.

The amnesty bill came up. Mr. ROBERTSON moved to table the pending bill, and take up the last amnesty bill passed by the House. Lost, 20 to 33.

Mr. CARPENTER offered a substitute for Mr. Sumner's pending amendment, making common carriers and keepers of public places liable to fine of from $500 to $5,000 for discrimination on account of race or color.

Mr. NORWOOD opposed both amendments as unconstitutional.

Mr. WILSON stated that he would vote for Mr. Sumner's amendment because it made all distinctions on account of color illegal. He wished to see all laws based on the difference of races abolished as inhuman, unchristian and undemocratic.

Mr. POMEROY objected to the phrase used by Mr. Wilson, "the different races of men." He knew of but one race—the human race.

Mr. ANTHONY hoped Mr. Sumner would accept Mr. Carpenter's amendment excepting churches. He wanted to give the colored people all their rights, but would not vote for a bill interfering with religious rights.

Mr. SUMNER characterized Mr. Carpenter's substitute as an emasculated synonym—feeble where the other was strong, and incomplete where the other was complete. He made a speech advocating his own bill. During his remarks he referred to the Declaration of Independence, which caused Mr. Carpenter to smile, when Mr. Sumner said that that Senator never had an adequate idea of the Declaration, as, in a speech in April, 1870, Mr. Carpenter had spoken of the principles therein set forth as "the generalities of that revolutionary pronunciamento."

Mr. CARPENTER said he stood by that—he gloried in that revolutionary pronunciamento, and in all that revolutionary history of ours.

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator says he glories in that. Let him give it some effect. I hope he will see that some of it is transfused into human rights.

Mr. CARPENTER—Yes, all that is consistent with the express provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER—The Constitution is a machine—a great and beneficient machine. The Declaration of Independence supplies the principles which are to give character and motion to that machine.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had just heard himself ridiculed, reviled and misrepresented because he had been unable to agree with the Senator from Massachusetts [Sumner] as to the merits of his bill, and had stated two points in which its constitutionality was open to doubtful. He was in favor of the substance of the bill, and had embodied in his substitute all of it that was clearly constitutional. He left the Senator from Massachusetts did not seem to be anxious for the passage of a bill to secure civil rights, unless it had some branch or claw tearing into the constitution. The Senator had also gone back a whole year and arraigned him for having spoken of the Declaration of Independence as a revolutionary pronunciamento. It certainly was just that, and he wondered what there was in the expression which so much displeased the Senator. He certainly believe that it was the mere use of the adjective, and he supposed it must have been removed by the Senator's mind to a higher plane. He made in raillery and addressed to the Senator himself, when he could not bear that any one should look on his venerable locks and indulge in levity and mirth.

Mr. SUMNER—I give the Senator leave to rail at my locks as much as he pleases, but do not rail against the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. CARPENTER—Very well; I will agree to that if the Senator will not rail against the Constitution. [Laughter.] I will not speak disrespectfully of the Declaration, and you will not attempt to violate the Constitution, and we will join hand in hand in support of the principles that are the foundation of your bill. The Senator has done me the honor to point out my prototype in the constitutional amendment—Petroleum V. Nasby. [Laughter.] That is one particular in which I must bow to the Senator. I cannot point out his prototype in constitutional discussion. He never had one. He is the beginning, and, if our constitution is to be much respected, or to long last, I trust he will be the end. The school of constitutional debaters who commence by asserting that the constitution has nothing particular to do with the subject—that it is a mere machine, and means something or nothing, according to the Declaration of Independence, is a new school. Mr. Sumner said that the Senator from Massachusetts could neither drive him into the Democratic party by calling him a secessionist and conjuring him to Calhoun, nor by ridicule, the task to compel him to vote for anything that he thought unconstitutional.

Mr. SUMNER solemnly denied that he had ever disregarded the constitution, and said he had always supported and obeyed it as he understood it. He prophesied that history would show that his construction of it would be approved and confirmed by the American people.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the bills introduced was one for a land grant in aid of the Lake Huron and one for a railroad bridge over the Mississippi river for the Western Union Railroad Company.

Mr. RANDALL moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill removing political disabilities from all persons included in the following classes: All persons who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States as Postmasters or Clerks to Postmasters, United States Marshals and Deputy and Assistant United States Marshals, Judges of Probate and Judges of Courts of inferior jurisdiction in any State, and Clerks or other officers of such Courts, Clerks and Registers of Equity Courts, and Masters and Examiners in Chancery; Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs; justices of the peace; all municipal officers, whether mayors, aldermen and other officers of any city, town or village; constables and all other executive or administrative officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution and whose general duties were restricted to the city, county, town, village or parish for which they were elected; provided that this bill shall not extend to any persons, although included in the foregoing classes, who resigned their seats as members of Congress or who resigned as members of State Legislatures and afterwards joined the rebellion as members of a Convention in any State which adopted the ordinance of secession.

Mr. RANDALL explained that the bill did not relieve nearly so many as the bill already passed by the House, applying only to small officials, who could have no agency in the promotion of secession. It made no provision for making applications for relief, but he would have no objection to an amendment to that effect.

Mr. SARGENT offered a proviso requiring persons relieved to take the oath of allegiance to the United States before a clerk of the United States District Court. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the late treaty with Great Britain relating to the fisheries, and its consideration was assigned for the third Tuesday in March.

A movement was made on a fresh draw for seats, and after various episodes and much confusion, the malcontents carried their point, a motion to lay the whole matter on the table being negatived—yeas 89, nays 104.

Mr. Peters moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that the highest patriotism and most enlightened public policy demand of all political parties and of all citizens acquiescence in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and such legislation and action thereon as may be necessary to make them in their letter and spirit most effective. Agreed to, 120 to 51.

Mr. BANKS, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution recognizing the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments as valid parts of the Constitution. Agreed to, 136 to 22.

Mr. STEVENSON moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution recognizing as valid and binding all existing laws passed by Congress for the enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended.

Mr. RANDALL—These laws are unconstitutional.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I think you had better take those cases to the Supreme Court.

Without taking a vote on the resolution or disposing of the question for drawing for seats, the House adjourned.

STATE POLITICS.

"Invisible" writes from Harrisburg to the Altoona *Radical*: The Gubernatorial campaign is progressing. It is hinted that Colonel Jordon will possibly be our nominee for Supreme Judge. White is also spoken of in that connection; but it is thought he is too active a politician to take any position that will tie him down. Ex-Congressman Armstrong, of Lycoming, P. F. Smith, of Chester, now State Reporter, Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson, and Judge Butler, of Chester, are spoken of for the Supreme Judgeship.

The Republican Executive Committee of Centre county held a meeting in Bellefonte last week to choose delegates to the Convention which assembles in Harrisburg on the 10th of April. James P. Coburn was elected Representative Delegate, and Colonel W. W. Brown, Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., and James H. Rankin, Esq., were declared the Senatorial Conferees. A vote was taken to ascertain the sense of the meeting in regard to Centre county's choice of candidates named for Gubernatorial honors, when the Convention declared in favor of General John H. Hartranft. The vote stood three to one in that gentleman's favor.

TTHS.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Status of the Appropriation Bills.

Meeting of National Republican Committee.

Legate's Nomination Returned to the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1872.

Gen. Sickles and the McGarrahan Claim.

Gen. Sickles has presented his testimony in the McGarrahan case to the Senate Committee on public lands. He detailed his whole connection with the case as counsel, from his retention in 1858. In October, 1863, he made a request of President Lincoln to act upon the case, and soon after, in an interview with Mr. Lincoln, the latter informed him that he had ordered patent to issue. He then went to see Secretary Usher about it, and was informed that the patent would issue immediately. It was, however, delayed, and upon inquiry of Usher, he was told there was doubt in the Department whether the patent should issue to the original grantee, or to McGarrahan, to whom it was assigned. After other delays he called on Mr. Lincoln, when the latter told him the patent had been signed, and he was surprised that he (Sickles) had not received it, and said he would attend to the matter. After this it appeared that the patent had been withheld at the instance of an attorney for the New Idria Company.

The Two Per Cent. Land Claim.

Judge Wilson, of Indiana, has had the question of the two per cent. claim of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio referred to him by the Judiciary Committee for report. The understanding is that the report will be in favor of the validity of the claim.

The Army Appropriation Bill

Will be reported this week. The whole amount will be about thirty millions, which is a little less than the estimates. The Deficiency bill will be ready. It appropriates four and a quarter millions. The whole deficiencies last year were about six millions.

Hard Work with Small Result.

Representative Peck, of Ohio has been trying for some time to secure the removal of Collector Swiggart and Assessor Wells, of Toledo. To-day he gave the following version of his campaign: "If I could only get those two men out I would be ready to resign. But I am having a rocky time. First I labored with the President, and after putting me off several times, he agreed to make the removals if Secretary Boutwell would consent. Boutwell held back a good while, but at last said I could tell the President he could sign almost any order they agreed to for the White House with Boutwell's message, when the President informed me that he had changed his mind; that the civil service was in the way of what I wanted done, and he could do nothing. So now, you see, I am in an awful muddle, and what to do next I don't know. But if I do get those men out I'll be willing to resign at once."

The Nomination Returned to the Senate.

At the last executive session the President was requested to return the nomination of Legate, of Kansas, as Governor of Washington Territory, in order that it might be reconsidered, and to-day it was returned to the Senate.

The National Republican Committee

Met to-day in the parlors of the Arlington at the Republican members of the Senate and House for Thursday evening, to appoint a regular committee.

Home Opposition.

Wirt Dexter, Chairman of the Executive committee of the Anti-Salary Grab Society, has written a letter to Senator Ferry, taking strong ground against Logan's relief bill.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1872.

NEW POSTOFFICES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Crawford Corners, Venango county, James H. Wick, postmaster; Wagner, Mifflin county, George Taylor, postmaster; Painter, Mifflin county, Francis H. Miller, postmaster. Mc Clure, Snyder county, Abraham L. Holstine, postmaster; Beaver Springs, Snyder county, David Snyder, postmaster; Wallace's Switch, Washington county, David Snyder, postmaster; Beaver Springs, Levi Heldrick, postmaster; Keys, York county, Joseph R. Murphy, postmaster.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Republican Congressional Committee held a meeting to-day and listened to a report as to business heretofore transacted. They agreed to hold a general caucus on Thursday night, to make preparations for the approaching campaign.

SALT AND TOBACCO.

The Committee of Ways and Means this morning concluded the hearing of the salt interest. There were present representatives from the Michigan, Saginaw and Onondaga, who last week expressed their views against a reduction of the duty. To-morrow morning the Committee will hear for a short time a delegation of Virginia tobacco men, who think they were not properly represented on the former occasion by the fine cut men, and on Wednesday cavendish distillers will be heard.

CASE OF HOSEA STOUT.

In the case of Hosea Stout against the Territory of Utah, the question involved being whether the Grand Jury who indicted Stout for murder were legally empanneled, the Supreme Court to-day dismissed a writ of error, the Justices being equally divided. The judgment of the lower Court is therefore affirmed.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER BLUSTER CREATING NO ALARM.

Accounts from England regarding the dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Washington produce no excitement whatever in Executive and Congressional circles, nor is it considered that any complications between the countries can result from the final settlement of the question in England, and it is believed that the matters at issue will be settled in accordance with the terms of the treaty. None of the members of the two Committees on Foreign Affairs have heard of any dissatisfaction with the treaty, apart from the London press, nor is any attention being called to the subject by either the President or Secretary of State, and it is equally certain that they and Congress, on the assembling of Congress, will stand by the treaty as it is without yielding to any demand which will affect its purposes and conclusions. The English press bluster and such is also said to be the determination of those connected with the Executive department, whose right it was to negotiate the treaty, in case of the case with as much earnestness as was exercised by the British themselves.

IMPROVEMENT OF BALTIMORE HARBOR.

J. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was before the House Committee on Commerce to-day, favoring an appropriation of $1,000,000 for deepening and widening the channel of Baltimore Harbor. He exhibited a mass of statistics showing the extent of the commerce of that city, and the necessity for increased facilities. New ocean lines from Europe are in contemplation, and a line of first-class steamers will be put on if the channel is deepened.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations of postmasters: Baltzer S. Young, New Lisbon, Ohio; Lewis Hartburgh, Middletown, Ohio; George P. Holcomb, Chillicothe, Ohio.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Meeting of Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company in Steubenville—Leased Lines Self-supporting—Late Leases Ratified—Election of Directors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., February 5, 1872.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company was held here to-day. The report of the Board of Directors made a quite favorable showing, indicating that the leased lines will all be self-supporting during 1872, and that the prospects of the stockholders are becoming brighter. A committee of three stockholders were appointed to examine and report upon the accounts and finances of the company. An issue of three and a half millions of preferred stock was authorized, to pay off the floating debt. The lease of the Chartiers Railroad, and of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad were ratified and approved by large majorities. The following were elected Directors: Thomas A. Scott, George B. Roberts, Josiah Bacon, Samuel T. Canby, Henry H. Houston, William Thaw, Thomas L. Jewett, Joseph Means, Thomas Mears, George W. Adams, D. S. Gray, J. N. McCullough and Robert Sherrard, Jr.

Road to the Indiana Coal Fields.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 5.—A meeting largely attended was held at the Board of Trade Rooms this afternoon to consider the project of building a railroad to the Indiana coal fields, for the exclusive transportation of coal. Committees were appointed to procure a plan of organization, and also to present the matter to the City Council, in order to have the city take the controlling stock and order an immediate survey.

Be kind to the unfortunate; stick to your friends; paddle your own canoe, and drink nothing but Pier Damnals & Co.'s cream ale and you won't sleep the worse for it at night. Office corner Stevenson street and Fifth avenue.

TTHS.

THE GREAT OIL SUIT.

The Prices of Crude During the Memorable December of 1869—Additional Contracts Admitted—The Testimony for Plaintiff's Drawing to a Close.

The suit of Owston & Sowers vs. the Allegheny Railroad Company, was resumed yesterday, before Judge Stowe, of the Common Pleas.

Mr. Calder, re-called, on cross-examination by Mr. Hampton—I am now prepared to give a statement of the amount of oil received and delivered, each day, during the month of December, 1869. [Statement read.] The average daily stock on hand was 7,085 barrels. I wish to correct a statement, that we shipped no oil in boats in December. I meant to say that that we did not ship any except to ourselves. We shipped to ourselves, by barge, about 7,000 barrels—three barges at Oleopolis and two at Oil City. Am not positive that the Abbott oil was Oil City delivery. "Deliverable in Oil City" means that the seller must deliver at Oil City. "Narrow gauge contracts" mean "on the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad." I do not think any of our contracts were "Broad gauge" contracts; that is oil not deliverable at Oil City.

MR. ARCHBOLD'S TESTIMONY.

John Archbold, sworn—Live at Titusville, in fall of 1869 was dealing in oil, our firm was W. H. Abbott & Co.; we had contracts to deliver 21,000 bbls to Owston & Sons in December, 1869. We delivered eight cars or about 650 bbls. We urged the delivery constantly and persistently during December. The balance was not delivered, and they settled the differences. The market prices at Oil City at that time, were as follows: [Schedule read.] The prices ranged from $8 85 per barrel on the first, to $4 60 on the last of the month.

Cross-examined—Some of the contracts were verbal and some in writing; I cannot say what proportion was in writing; I should say, at a guess, one-quarter of the whole contracted for was in writing; one contract, June 29, for 6,000 bbls, was in writing, for 30 days, at any point, at our pleasure, between Petroleum Centre and Oil City; they were to furnish the cars; the buyers' option for the time. July 23d a contract was made for 416 bbls, the same terms precisely. October 29, 1,000 bbls buyers' option for the year—the option originally was sellers' option for three days, but they could not move it for want of transportation, and it was extended—there being no definite time fixed, we were ready to deliver at Petroleum Centre, within the limit, and so notified them. They never took it. Nov. 1st, 2,000 bbls, same as last in all respects. They did not take this either. Nov. 16th, 2,000 bbls, originally sold for "immediate delivery;" the delivery did not take place; the oil was not taken, and the time was extended as on the other contracts; the oil was never moved. Oct. 29th, 1,000 bbls, sellers' option, for twenty days. We notified them within the limit, but they did not come for it. Had the same extension "to be taken as soon as possible." They got eight cars of it, or 650 bbls. It was oil in bulk, and the delivery used to be made in tank cars. Nov. 3rd, 5,000 bbls, all City delivery to be delivered to them in their cars. This was sellers' option for the year; notice was given about the middle of December. They did not furnish us the cars for the oil. A delivery in tank would have been a fulfilment of the contract. They never took the oil. Nov. 20th, 2,000 bbls, buyers' option for the year, Lower Creek delivery; think they never made a formal demand for the oil. Nov. 20th, 1,000 bbls, buyers' contract, seller's option; we gave them notice 20 December; it was a "put" contract, we paying them a sum of money ($250) to put the oil to them wherever they chose. They took the money on the "put," getting it back on the settlement of the difference. That oil was not taken. Dec. 1st, we sold 915 bbls, for immediate delivery, Lower Creek. They did not furnish the cars; we were ready for delivery at Petroleum Centre; contract settled at the close of the month. December 11, 1,000 bbls, immediate delivery, Lower Creek; cars not furnished; settled difference. December 13, buyers' option, 1,000 bbls, Lower Creek; think they never called for the oil; settled difference.

Re-direct—The distance from Petroleum Centre to Oil City is about six and a half miles. Owston & Sowers had their own cars on the Oil Creek and Allegheny road; can't state the number, they had quite a line of cars.

TESTIMONY OF MR. RICH.

John Rich, sworn—Reside at Oil City; in December, 1869, was producing and dealing in oil; Owston & Sowers had contracts with one firm, Rich & Rich, for oil, deliverable at Oil City, amounting to 19,000 barrels. Most of it was deliverable in December, and part at buyers' option. The sellers' option was tendered to in December; contracts were settled in part by paying difference.

Cross-examined—Cannot give exact date of any one contract. Am not positive that the first contract was made in October, for 5,000 barrels, sellers' option; about the middle of December tendered the oil; they did not take it then, nor afterwards; it was in bulk oil, and the delivery would be Broad Gauge, according to common usage. That is a wider gauge than the Oil Creek and Allegheny road, and the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The next contract was 2,500 barrels, buyers' option; next 1,000 barrels final delivery; 5,000 barrels, sellers' option, balance of the year; 2,500 barrels, 3,000 barrels, also sellers' option, completed the contracts. This was deliverable in Broad Gauge cars.

Re-direct—Owston & Sowers could have received the oil in either broad or narrow gauge cars.

Re cross examination—They furnished broad gauge cars for 1,400 barrels of this oil.

MR. HIGBY'S CONTRACTS.

A. E. Higby, sworn—In December, 1869, was dealing and producing oil; on the 4th of December had a verbal contract with us for 5,000 barrels of oil, part deliverable at Oil City and part on the lower road; we tendered the oil and they settled the difference. At that time Owston & Sowers had their own cars on the lower road, and could unload into either broad or narrow gauge cars, or by river.

Cross-examination—The first contract was for 1,500 bbls, July 26, buyers' option, all the year, deliverable on the lower road; they were to furnish the cars; they did not furnish the cars; they called for the oil, and I notified them to put the cars in at W. H.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1872.

THE New York *Times* considers it settled that "no reduction of present duties on articles coming in competition with American industry is likely to receive the Executive sanction, assuming that such reduction, in the interest of Free Trade, to the prejudice of domestic labor, is to be seriously entertained by the present Congress." For his pronounced views on the Tariff question, General GRANT is entitled to the thanks of the country.

THE Palace Car system is anything but objectionable to passengers who prefer to pay an extra sum for extra accommodations; but the danger is that, unless limited and regulated by law, the convenience may be enlarged into an outrageous extortion. The subject, therefore, properly comes within the scope of reform in our State Legislature, though no man can tell what they are "going to do about it."

So says the New York *Herald*. The railroad whose managers will first recognize and correct the abuses growing out of the Palace Car Monopoly will earn the thanks of the traveling public, and secure increased business as a consequence. It cannot be disputed, for it is a grievous fact, that persons who have no reason for taking sleeping cars, or, for any cause do not take them, have to submit to shabby treatment. Such passengers have come to be looked upon as second class and treated accordingly. We take the liberty to call the attention of the managers of the Pennsylvania Central to the subject as one eminently worthy of it.

A CONSIDERABLE number of amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been proposed in various quarters lately, but among them all there has not been one having for its purpose the checking of the present insane ambition of men for public representative positions, whether qualified or not. It is therefore respectfully suggested that somebody who possesses the necessary nerve, should propose the adoption of an amendment embracing the principle ordained in the ancient Constitution of the Locrians, which provided that any person offering himself as a candidate should stand with a rope around his neck while the vote was being taken. If defeated he was instantly strangled, while if successful the rope was removed and he was accorded the usual honors and privileges of Senatorship. The Republic, it may be added, existed for two hundred and fifty years, so that the rule must have worked comparatively well. The incorporation of some such amendment into our own Constitution might have a good effect; indeed, it is hardly possible it could have a bad one, if coupled with a plan which should practically insure the purity of the ballot box.

TAKING for its text a statement recently put forth by what it calls "a foreign speculative stock circular," to the effect that the management of the Atlantic cable was satisfactory to both the United States and England, the New York *Journal of Commerce* charges that, on the contrary, its management, from the outset has been marked by trickery, artifice, collusion and fraud. And yet this journal, which has so much righteous indignation for the wretched and illiberal policy of this monopoly, is so inconsistent as to oppose the Government Postal Telegraph bill, a measure calculated to correct in another monopoly of similar character the very evils of which it so bitterly complains: although the latter, if not controlled by the Senate committee requires no appropriation, guarantees to the public the prompt and correct transmission of messages at one-third less rates than at present, and to the press at about one-half the present rates for specials, while it prevents the control from passing either into the hands of the Executive or any private parties, throws around telegraphic correspondence the protection of the law, reserves to Congress the right to purchase at any time, and combines the security of governmental with the efficiency and economy of a private system. Yet, notwithstanding these advantages which the measure offers, and the probability that the Senate may pass it, that journal opposes it and predicts its defeat in the House, for the reason that "the Democratic policy now is to oppose any measure that has a tendency to further centralization of power in the government"—in other words it prefers the continuance of the present bad order of things rather than consent to forego the gloomy satisfaction of fighting a phantom which has no existence save in the chambers of its own imagination. And this is called statesmanship.

WHILE the higgling, picayunish course of the United States Senate on the Amnesty measure now pending in that body is greatly to be regretted, it would almost seem as if some of the Southern people themselves were deliberately bent on procuring its defeat. It is hardly in human nature to condone past offenses while the offender threatens future mischief, or to confer a boon while curses and maledictions continue to be belched from the would-be recipient's lips. A short time ago some impenitent rebel whose venom has rankled mad, notified Senator SUMNER that he had but a few months to live. The other day the Richmond *Dispatch* declared that the reason why the passions aroused by the war had not subsided before now, was because the South fought for the true principles of constitutional liberty and the North against them. In the North Carolina Legislature last week a rampant member fumed out his own shame by asserting that he "hated and defied the Federal Government; that he had taken a tussle with her once, and he was ready to do so again," occasion required it, and he would like to have a seat in Congress for five minutes, just to tell them so." Last Saturday Senator COLFAX received a letter from Winchester, Virginia, warning him that he would be assassinated within thirty days for opposing amnesty in the Senate. These are avenge specimens of the malignant, poisonous spirit which ever and anon crops out here and there in the South; and while it is true that mere words are powerless to inflict harm, yet if they are not powerless to irritate and incense, and goad men from their liberal intentions. It is reported on good authority that these exhibitions of venom have more than anything else given rise to the opposition which the amnesty measure has elicited in some quarters; and while it is earnestly to be hoped that Senators will be able to rise superior to the proscriptive moods which these frantic mouthings are calculated, and to would almost seem intended to produce, it is not surprising that some should find it difficult to be magnanimous under conditions so unpromising.

THE British Parliament assembles to-day, and to-night's cable dispatches will probably bring us authentic information concerning the alleged determination of the English government to withdraw from the Geneva arbitration unless the case of the United States is reformed. In many respects the present session of Parliament will be one of the most important ever held. In addition to the Ballot bill, the Scotch Education measure, the Liquor licensing question and other important subjects that call for immediate legislation, and respecting which there is likely to be a wide difference of opinion even among the liberals themselves, the conservatives, under the lead of DISRAELI and Earl DERBY, appear to have determined to fight the GLADSTONE party on almost every measure to be brought forward. Nor is there any doubt that while MR. GLADSTONE has tried the temper of his own followers to a considerable extent, he has also afforded the opposition a series of opportunities of which it will be strange indeed if they fail to take advantage. The *Times*, too, has recently exhibited signs of rebellion against a continuance of his policy, and even the *Spectator*—one of the stanchest liberal organs in the country—has shown a disposition to break away from its allegiance, charging that the administration had been parsimonious in its economy, and unjust with respect to individuals, in dismissing large numbers of laborers, clerks and other persons holding offices under government, some in positions of high trust, who have been cajoled or intimidated into the surrender of their offices. Considerable capital has also been made out of MR. GLADSTONE'S recent absurd and ridiculous order suppressing certain satirical allusions to himself in a pantomime performed at one of the minor London theatres, besides which there are a dozen other matters on which not a little dissatisfaction exists among the members of his own party. On most of these questions it is likely that a strict party vote would result in a declaration of confidence in the government, but it is nevertheless clear that MR. GLADSTONE has a most difficult task to perform in reconciling the conflicting views and opinions of his supporters, and holding the Opposition in check. In one word, England would appear to be on the verge of a great political crisis, which only the most careful and sagacious management will be competent to avert.

IN spite of steamers and telegraphs and the American colony settled in their city, the Parisians do not appear to be particularly well-informed concerning the United States. In fact, if they believe their newspapers they must regard this country as a sort of wonderland, in which one need not be surprised at anything. A late Paris newspaper, the *Journal des Debats*, tells its readers about certain electrical phenomena which are of ordinary occurrence among us. In winter it seems that here the human hair, especially when combed with a fine comb, becomes so intensely electrified that it stands quite on end, and no efforts suffice to lay it. All woolen garments for the same reason attract all particles of down and dust which happen to be floating in the air near them. Brushing is no remedy, indeed, incessant brushing would be necessary to keep the clothes clear of this electrical dust, which can be removed only by the aid of a moist sponge. Also, whenever any one lays hold of a door handle, a spark leaps forth from the knob and pricks the hand *cruellement*. Tongs, chandeliers, all metallic objects, in a word, become little electrical pistols, which one touches at one's peril. When two friends shake hands each receives an electrical shock. To embrace, to kiss, exposes the parties to the same danger, an electrical discharge being the result of contact. A miniature flash of lightning often streams from the point of the American nose.

Another Paris journal, the *Gaulois*, lately discoursed on the state of society in America, and incidentally mentioned that in our courts in winter, it is common to see judge and jurors take off their stockings to dry them at the stove of the court-room. Some of the dignitaries just mentioned carry their freedom so far as to cut their corns while the socks are being dried.

Referring to the recent death of HERMANN, the juggler, the *Sun* newspaper remarked that he was especially famous in the United States, where his services were much sought after for the entertainment of *la haute societe*. And then the newsmonger goes on to say that one evening when the great prestidigitateur was about to perform a feat of his art in a fashionable New York drawing room, he needed a handkerchief. Seeing Mr. LINCOLN, President of the United States, among the party assembled, HERMANN stepped up to him and politely asked him for the loan of his handkerchief. Whereupon LINCOLN, with a mocking smile, extended toward him his right hand. "Pardon me," said HERMANN, suspecting he had not been understood; "be so kind as to lend me your handkerchief, it will receive no injury." But LINCOLN, pointing to his fingers, said, "they are my handkerchief. I have never used any other." HERMANN was confounded; a roar of laughter resounded through the apartment, and the success of the evening belonged to the President of the Republic.

A PARALLEL.

It would be unwise, we fancy, either confidently to reject or confidently to accept the telegraphic statement that M. THIERS has expressed despair of the Republic. On the one hand, to ascribe such a remark to the President might naturally enough seem either to a Bonapartist or an Orleanist a happy invention as a means of influencing public opinion within France, or of manufacturing public sentiment in foreign countries. Similar efforts of genius are constantly making their appearance. On the other hand, though the statement may be a pure fiction it is at once recognized as a plausible fiction, as just such a confession as under the circumstances of the time and in the temper produced by them M. THIERS may without extravagance be supposed to have made. The declaration of his purpose to seek refuge and quiet in some foreign country seems equally characteristic. M. THIERS was never patient under the infliction of censure or even moderate criticism; great age and health failing under the onerous duties and irksome responsibilities of his office have not increased his resignation; and while sustaining a burden which in common decency even his political enemies ought to have striven to make lighter, the old statesman has been assailed with a rancorous malignity hardly equalled in an American presidential canvass. Not only his "experience" is scouted as having taught him nothing, and his wisdom laughed at as being no better than folly, but his honor and good faith are impugned. To any one who considers the relative prostration of the country and the manifold perils which hang over its immediate future, and then watches the attitude of the various French parties toward each other, THIERS'S reported despair appears natural enough.

Even the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, which has all along taken a cheerful, or at least hopeful, view of the prospects of France, at length regards its future with undisguised dismay. In the present "agony of Mexico," it sees a picture of what France may soon become. No admission or avowal could so clearly indicate the despondency of the writer as the sketch which he gives of the actual condition of the Latin republic on our southern border, with the practical application of the "providential lesson" to his own country. "After the last election, which renewed the powers of JUAREZ," the *Courrier* says, "people might have believed for a moment that strengthened by this consecration, he would succeed in mastering and controlling the ambitions which aspired to supplant him. But it was to misunderstand that unhappy land to suppose for an instant that the miserable intriguers who are rending it, would feel ashamed to call in foreign invasion as the ground of action. In Mexico there is nothing of the sort, but mere personal impulses or motives, vanity, avarice, jealousies, hatreds. Among the crowd of pretenders it would be idle to seek for a man who asserts other right than that of force, or for a plan of which the aim is the restoration of concord, the establishment of a stable government, social reorganization, or the co-ordination of the immense resources which nature has endowed the country. JUAREZ, who has done most for the country, and who, if allowed, could govern it, is assailed on all hands, while almost countless generals each with his band of partisans are striving for the upper hand. Having briefly described the scene of anarchy and social dissolution now exhibited in Mexico, the *Courrier* asks, Will this spectacle serve as an example to those nations blinded by discord and disorganization, and in particular will it make the French comprehend whither a nation tends which, in the midst of its discussions, knows not how to find a middle ground of conciliation for the common safety? The fact, it says, must not be dissembled. "We are as yet but at the first boundary of this degradation; the incline, however, is rapid, and little would be needed to make us roll to the bottom of the precipice where MEXICO is struggling. Are we really sure even now that it is the higher principles and interests which decide us? Are we certain that personal ambitions do not hold a larger place in our discussions than the governmental theories in the name of which they are fomented? Ah! we may hardly dare to fathom these questions, and it is already too late for us to ask without trembling,—where are we?"

In the foregoing comparison there is certainly nothing original or striking in any way. But the fact that it is made by a Frenchman in view of the condition of parties and of the tendency of opinion and feeling in the French republic gives it a degree of interest. Three months ago the suggestion of a parallel between the French and the Mexicans, as respects the fitness of each for self government, would not have occurred to any French journalist, and if thrown out by a foreigner, it would have been deeply resented as an affront.

AT a meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Manchester in 1866, on a motion of Mr. David Dudley Field, a committee was appointed, consisting of jurist of different nations, to prepare the "Outlines of an International Code," with the view of having a complete code formed and subsequently presented to the attention of governments for their sanction. As a member of that committee Mr. Field has prepared a work with the hope, as he says, that his colleagues may do the same. The scheme embraces not only a codification of existing rules of international law, but the suggestion of such modifications and improvements as the present age seems to demand. The volume was published last Saturday.

MR. JAMES BROOKS, in one of his recent letters, of travel exults in having made 1,420 miles in India in sixty-two hours, from the Bay of Bengal and the Ganges, to the sea of Arabia. "Think of that," says he. "And we slept by the way a good deal. We wasted much time at many stations; but our speed, while going, was thirty miles, and sometimes forty miles the hour, over first-class railroads, better built than any we have in America, costing three dollars per mile to our one over frightfully flooding rivers; through terrible mountain passes—but then again on long level plains, as smooth as our prairies, and with cultivation more beautiful, if possible, than many parts of the Connecticut river."

SAYS the New York *Herald*: "At Easter comes the crowning feature of Italian Opera this season. A company, comprising such artists as Madame Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Herr Wachtel and Mr. Stanley, will take possession of the Academy of Music for four weeks. No stronger combination of great artists could be found, even in Europe."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The following contrivance for obtaining light instantaneously without the use of matches and the consequent danger of setting things on fire is used by the watchmen of Paris in all magazines where explosive or inflammable materials are stored. Take an oblong vial of the whitest and clearest glass, put in it a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea, upon which pour some olive oil, heated to the boiling point, filling the vial about one-third full, and then seal the vial hermetically. To use it, remove the cork and allow the air to enter the vial, and then recork it. The whole empty space in the bottle will then become luminous, and the light obtained will be equal to that of a lamp. As soon as the light grows weak its power can be increased by opening the vial and allowing a fresh supply of air to enter. In winter it is sometimes necessary to heat the vial between the hands to increase the fluidity of the oil. Thus prepared the vial may be used for six months.

A number of benevolent ladies in Newark, New Jersey, have established a day nursery for children under age of five years, with the view of benefiting mothers who can not afford the luxury of "female help," and who may wish to spend the day in shopping or visiting friends without being burdened with infants. The cost per week, including Sunday, does not exceed seventy cents. Why should not Pittsburgh have such a nursery?

A machine has been invented for writing music. The inventor passes over a metal cylinder, turning regularly by means of a clock movement and communicating with a battery, a band of paper impregnated with a solution that will decompose under the influence of an electric current, as in telegraphic apparatus. It is easy to see how, under this arrangement, the symbols of piano keys could be expressed upon this paper, if necessary, by simply touching them with the aid of tolerably simple mechanism to get up or break an electric current.

Out in Arkansas there is a full-blooded negro who ten years ago was as black as charcoal, and is now almost entirely white. It is said that a locust bit him on the shoulder sometime during the first year of the war, and a small white circle formed at once around the bite. This circle gradually extended itself, and finally covered the whole body with the exception of a small black spot on the neck, and also a narrow ring which girdled around the eyes. The negro is still a negro in all other respects; the hair being kinky, the nose flat and broad, and the lips thick.

A couple of enterprising Americans are at Kingston, Jamaica, making observations and inquiries with the object of establishing a large American hotel for the accommodation of invalids. The benefits of the climate are so remarkable that the influx of visitors steadily increases. The plan is to build two hotels—one in the vicinity of the city for persons who require a warm and even temperature, and one in the mountains for those who require a cold but no less even climate.

There is a young man in Michigan who is said to be recovering from hydrophobia under the following treatment: First, the injection, under the skin, of one grain of morphine. Second, the frequent administration of 20-grain doses of pulverized castor. Third, wrapping the patient in a woolen sheet, wrung out in a solution of muriate of ammonia. At last accounts the patient had not had a convulsion in eighty hours, and was said to take nourishment and drink water with no bad symptoms.

The Ordnance Department has received orders to manufacture eight or ten large gun-carriages for the Southern sea coast, and work upon them will begin without delay.

Specimens of the curious work of the chimonectes or nest-building fishes of the Gulf Stream, recently discovered by Agassiz, have been received at the Smithsonian Institute.

After many years of investigation, involving some of the most notable railroad contests that have taken place in this country, Massachusetts has finally decided to adopt a general railroad law. Gov. Washburn, in his inaugural address, recommended the measure, some days ago a bill embodying the idea was offered in the Senate, and, after a full discussion, that body has passed it by a large majority. It will meet with some opposition in the House of Representatives, but will probably become a law.

The following did not win the prize given by a Board of Education old gent to a school in England for the best poem on December in the style of Gray's Elegy:

> December's come, and now the breezes
> Howl among the lifeless treesis;
> Now the boy with ragged trowsis
> Shivering homeward drives the cowses;
> His boots are old, and torn his clothes is,
> The Board can new them if it chooses.

The remains of a mastodon were found in the town of Mt. Hope, Orange county, N. Y. last week. Several discoveries of the kind have been made in that part of the country within the last thirty years.

PERSONAL.

A New York paper says: "Miss Nilsson attended a mistletoe party at the house of Mrs. Farran Stevens, in this city, on New Year's night. Mistletoe branches were hung over the doors, but the ladies were chary of passing under them, or did so when unperceived. The gentlemen guests, in despair, broke off sprigs and snatched kisses while holding them over the young ladies' heads. The bewitching prima donna was an especial object of affection. Everybody wanted to kiss her. Unconscious of mistletoe peculiarities she passed under a doorway, and was first embraced by a young Englishman named Bassett. She was wroth at the liberty and slapped his face. He explained his conduct, and the lamps confirmed him. Matters then cooled down. At last a young man seized her by the waist, held a sprig aloft, and retained her till several of his friends had luxuriated upon her lips."

A London letter says: The Prince of Wales continues to progress steadily toward recovery. This week he has been able to leave the sick room, where so many anxious vigils were kept, for his own sitting-room. He is still very weak, but has a fair appetite and good spirits. He knows, of course, that he has been dangerously ill, but I believe it has not yet been deemed prudent to disclose to him the fact that the relation had really begun to mourn him as dead, lest the shock should be too great for him.

Look After Them.

PITTSBURGH, February 4, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As a citizen and a tax-payer I should like to have the opinion of the gentleman who some time ago gave his views upon the legality of the water commission through the columns of your paper. Will he again advise the people what action to take against the wholesale jobbery as shown by the water commission in their purchase of the "Morgan" property? If that purchase is a sample of what we may expect from them, then it is time to call the tax-payers to hold a meeting to depose the five smart gentlemen who compose that commission.

Yours will respect. J. C. M.

Atlas of Pittsburgh, &c.

We have received from the compilers and publishers, Geo. M. Hopkins & Co., 320 Walnut street, Philadelphia (Pittsburgh office, 77 Fourth avenue), a copy of the new Atlas of the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and adjoining boroughs. This work, as is generally known, has been in preparation for a considerable time, and the amount of careful, conscientious labor which must have been expended on it to produce so elaborate, complete and perfect a result, must have been simply enormous. Every map has been compiled from actual surveys and official records, corrected up to the very moment of going to press, so that the information which it gives relative to property locations and owners may be implicitly relied on. A separate map is devoted to each ward of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and of the numerous adjoining boroughs. In addition to this the Atlas contains a map of the original plan of Pittsburgh, an outline map of the cities and adjacent boroughs, and a valuable special classified directory of the leading business firms and professional men, besides which it gives the names of all the owners of the real estate embraced within the compass of the area with which it deals. This valuable work is now ready for delivery to subscribers, and it is difficult to see how any property owners and business men can afford to do without it.

[From the N. Y. Times of Saturday.]

Col. McClure on the President.

There seems to be an attempt to misrepresent the position of Col. McClure, the "Republican Reform" candidate for the Senate of Pennsylvania at the recent special election in the Fourth District of that State. In his closing speech of the campaign at Philadelphia, on the eve of the election, he said:

"My views on all political subjects were well understood from the first day I entered the battle. I declared that a reporter could not disregard the wishes of his people on any question affecting their preferences or candidates without dishonor, and I could not fail to recognize the prevailing sentiment in the Fourth District in favor of the renomination of President Grant, and recognizing it, I would faithfully obey it. If I could not do so, I could not have accepted the standard in this contest."

QUITE a movement is taking place in Indiana in favor of Mr. Colfax for the Presidency. In addition to the favor with which the Indianapolis *Journal* regards it, it has the direct and hearty support of a number of prominent Republican journals in the State. The Wabash *Republican* concludes an article by saying: "We doubt not Schuyler Colfax will be the unanimous choice of the delegates of every State and Territory for the Vice Presidency and their second choice for the Presidency. May he become their nominee to succeed General Grant."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Physiology of the Soul and Instinct, as furnished from Materialism, With Supplementary Demonstrations of the Divine Communication of the Narratives of Creation and the Flood. By Martin Paine, A. M., M. D., L.L. D." The author, as some readers may be aware, is Professor in the Medical Department in the New York University, and he is also a member of a great many learned and scientific societies in Europe as well as in the United States. His "Institutes of Medicine" has passed through forty or fifty editions, and the book has been spoken of in terms of high praise by some of the leading medical journals. Concerning Dr. Paine's last work as a whole, of which the title is given above, we do not feel competent to express an opinion. Its object is to combat and refute all those modern scientific speculations and conclusions which are, or seem to be, inconsistent with orthodox opinions in reference to the soul.

Darwinism, the doctrine of the equivalence and conservation of forces, Lamarckism, Spinozism, etc., are reviewed and severely handled, and many pages of the volume are also devoted to a discussion of the geological interpretation of the book of Genesis. A multitude of readers will, no doubt, consider the book a satisfactory vindication of their cherished beliefs. Dr. Paine is undoubtedly very learned in the sciences more or less connected with his profession, and he also possesses considerable acuteness. Either from natural amiability or from conscious superiority and in the confidence of truth, he uses gentleness towards the holders of opinions which he deems false or objectionable. It is, however, sometimes difficult even for the sympathetic reader to resist the impression that Dr. Paine, while trying to be fair, and while apprehending in some degree the doctrines which he is combating, quite fails to comprehend their real import and range. By attempting too much he destroys, or rather weakens the effect of his efforts in less questionable attempts. Harper & Brothers; Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth avenue.

Professor Bascom, of Williams College, has revised and enlarged his very useful lectures on "Aesthetics; or, The Science of Beauty," and the book in its new edition is better entitled than ever to the patronage of the public. Though there are many essays in print devoted to several of the topics comprehended in the title, an exclusive and compact treatise on the entire subject was much needed when Professor Bascom's work appeared. Its aim, as defined by the author, is "to combine and present in a systematic form those facts and principles which constitute the department of taste, and, as far as may be, to make good its claim to the rank of a distinct science." The book is marked by scientific method and by perspicuity of expression, and is, in every way well adapted to instruct and to suit the general reader as well as to be a text book in high schools and colleges. Woodworth, Ainsworth & Co.; R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

Though six rather extensive lives of John Wesley had been already published in the English language, each of them was marked by defects which made another work on the subject necessary, or, at least desirable. The want has at last been supplied by the Rev. L. Tyerman, who has for some years been known to the public as the author of a book on "The Life and Times of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, M. A., father of the Founder of the Methodists." For seventeen years Mr. Tyerman was engaged in collecting materials for John Wesley's biography, and almost every page bears witness to the fullness of his information and to the care with which he applies it to the illustrations of his subject. Not only the extensive literature of early Methodism, but vast manuscript collections made by Wesley himself, diaries and thousands of letters have been thoroughly ransacked, and the result is a biography of the great reformer much more complete and in every way more satisfactory than any former work on the subject. No reader who appreciates the character of Wesley and the significance of his labors will find fault with the minuteness of detail to which Mr. Tyerman condescends. He is candid also, and not afraid to tell the truth about his hero, even when the truth happens to be of a tenor offensive to enthusiastic admirers. Thus Wesley's adventures in Georgia, which in some other memoirs are quite unintelligible, are here fully reported and referred to the erroneous views and faults of character and conduct which explain them. Wesley's relations to the Moravians, formerly left in much obscurity, are set forth with equal fullness and freedom. Concerning Whitefield and the Calvinists, in their controversies with Wesley, Mr. Tyerman evidently feels no bias or undue prejudice, though it may well be doubted whether he always succeeds.

Few lives are better worth studying than the life of John Wesley few biographies more interesting, and besides the instruction and entertainment of following the career of such a man, many incidental and direct illustrations of the history of manners and morals in Great Britain during the eighteenth century, additional value to Mr. Tyerman's book. We have seen only the first of the two volumes of which the work consists. As was to be expected, the American publishers have done their utmost to make their reprint attractive and useful by the style in which they have reproduced it. Harper & Brothers; Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth avenue.

There would be little risk in saying, without qualification, that of all Greek grammars, American in origin, the well known grammar by Professor Crosby of Dartmouth College is the best. Comparisons are odious, and it may seem invidious to assert absolute superiority for one in the presence of so many works of conscientious scholars. This is not the place to enter into explanatory details, but we may remind the competent reader that most of the Greek grammars which have appeared in this country owe all their distinctive features to the labors of German grammarians. This is the case with some works which bear no German name on their title pages, and which have gained considerable reputation for their American authors. Though no doubt acquainted with the grammatical labors of Teutonic Hellenists, Professor Crosby is an original investigator in the field of Greek philology, and in his grammar the principles and phenomena of the language are arranged, classified and stated upon a method of his own. The result is a book in the confidence of a scholar long familiar with the entire range of the subject and able to rely upon his own knowledge and judgment. Even his larger Greek grammar is characterized by admirable condensation as well as clearness of statement; to put more matter in intelligible form into a small compass than any other Greek language are made to occupy in Crosby's "Compendious Grammar" would appear to be an impossible achievement. And when we thus used the word compendious, we mean not outlines but facts and rules perhaps sufficient to bear the student through the Greek course in most American colleges. The old proverb, *mega biblion mega kakon*, is no where more true or applicable than in reference to both Greek and Latin grammars. A short grammar thoroughly mastered and used as a constant companion through the entire course of study, is one great secret of sound scholarship. The value of Crosby's Compendious Grammar is much enhanced by the well arranged tables which occupy the first one hundred and twenty pages. We are are aware of no other short catalogue of irregular verbs and their cognates in alphabetical order, so well adapted for school and private use as the one given in these tables. Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co.; R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

John Wilson's "Treatise on English Punctuation" is too well known, and too highly valued where it is known, to require recommendation. It is, in fact, the only work on the subject which, by its completeness and authority, leaves little if anything to be desired. In the new edition, the twentieth, lately issued, letter-writers, authors, printers and proof-readers will find all the rules and directions needful not only for correct punctuation, but for the right use of capitals and abbreviations. The preparation of "copy" for the printer is treated in an appendix. Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co.; R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

As most of our readers have probably laughed over some of General Marcy's narratives as they appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, we need only announce the appearance in a volume of "Border Reminiscences." In his service on the frontier and in his sojourn at interior garrisons the author was always awake to whatever was eccentric or ludicrous, and he tells his amusing stories with considerable effect and without a trace of malignity. Some narratives of thrilling adventure also are contained in the book, "Border Reminiscences" really afford excellent reading for a leisure hour.

Mr. Samuel Smiles is one of the most attractive popular writers. Whoever has read his "Lives of the Stephensons," or his "Self-Help," or his "History of the Huguenots," will be eager to read another book by the same author. In "Character" the reader will not be disappointed. The same simplicity of style, lively sympathy with human effort in all right directions, and the same affluence of illustration by example from the biographies of celebrated men, which made "Self-Help" so entertaining, encouraging and instructive, distinguish the last work of Mr. Smiles. Harper & Bros.; W. A. Gildenfenny, Fifth avenue, 45.

In the summer of 1869, Dr. Isaac Hayes, celebrated for his Arctic journeys, paid a visit to Greenland with a party of friends in a steam-yacht. In the course of his voyage Dr. Hayes gathered materials for a book which has just been published under the title of "The Land of Desolation; being a personal narrative of observation and adventure in Greenland." The author is interested in everything he sees worth noticing, and in particular he is capable of sympathizing with human beings under all conditions, and as he describes well, the effect of his book is not only to make readers familiar with Greenland scenery and productions, but to awaken their interest in its secluded population. It is one of the most entertaining volumes of travel lately published. Harper & Brothers; W. H. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth avenue.

THE London *Times* states that a contract for a direct Atlantic cable has been signed between the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company and an influential combination, represented by Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt. The same paper reports:

"Subscriptions have been invited by Messrs. Speyer Brothers, for £300,000 first mortgage six per cent. bonds of the Baltimore and Potomac Railway Company, at the price of 96 per cent., being £178 12s 6d, for each bond of $1,000, at is 6d per dollar.) The funds are required for a great tunnel under the City of Baltimore, which will complete the only continuous line of locomotive railway between New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and the mortgage is upon this portion of the undertaking, the tolls of which, at only half the legal rate, are estimated to yield far more than sufficient to pay the interest on the loan, while there is the additional security of a joint and several guarantee from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose capital is £8,000,000, and the Northern Central Railway Company, whose capital is £1,120,000. This guarantee is indorsed upon the bonds, the interest being made payable in London, in gold by virtue of the resolutions of the three companies."

As an American writing from Copenhagen says: "I have noticed many things which strike me as being so essentially different from what I have seen in America that I cannot help making mention of some of them. For instance: Carpets are not used much here, even by the nobility. You will find an occasional strip around the sofas and tables, or a few mats in front of the stoves and rocking-chairs. Most of the wealthy persons have carpets, but care very little about them. In very fine houses the floors are nicely colored and waxed, which, I think, is rather ornamental than otherwise."

Guard Your Health and Life.

How inconsistent is human nature. Men carry revolvers to protect themselves against ruffians in well-polished cities, where the precaution is unnecessary, often neglect to fortify their systems against disease in the most unhealthy seasons. Thousands of dyspeptics and other invalids are now languishing in sick rooms, or daily and listlessly moving through our streets, who owe their forlorn condition solely to a want of common prudence. Far more inimical than the roughs and rowdies, against whose possible attacks the former guard themselves, are the morbid elements that pervade the atmosphere at this time of the year and yet although it is an undenied and undeniable fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford a more perfect protection against these causes of disease, that many weapon of offense can afford against lawless violence, the reckless and inconsiderate continue to brave the danger with a positive safeguard within their reach.

Every day, however, the number of these martyrs to their own want of forecast diminishes. Each succeeding season demonstrates more clearly the inestimable value of the Bitters, both as an antidote for the causes of disease, and a specific for its consequences. In malarious districts, persons debilitated by long residence, rheumatism, liver complaint, irregularity of the bowels and other physical disturbances, find the genial influence of whatever upon systems toned, strengthened and regulated by this powerful vegetable medicine, and dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, biliousness, and in fact nearly all the maladies which the Bitters, if taken in time, would prevent, are cured by the persevering use of the great remedy.

The genuine Bitters are put in bottles only, and never by the barrel, keg or gallon, as is represented by some unprincipled dealers.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!!

A Very Large Assortment of FINE TRUSSES,

Constantly on hand and for sale very low, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

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CARBOLIC TROCHES.

JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

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Always Complete.

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DRY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND AT

Jas. Caldwell's.

Pequot and Utica Sheetings 5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Wide.

All the Standard Brands of Shirting Muslins.

Lonsdale Cambric White Goods and Hamburg Embroideries.

Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings.

Barnsley's Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.

Honey Comb and Marseilles Quilts.

New Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.

Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.

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Mourning Dress Goods.

A large stock of BLACK SILKS from $1 00 to $5 00 per yard.

FANCY SILKS for Evening Dresses.

A choice lot of STRIPE DRESS SILKS at $1 00 per yard, just opened.

118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our

Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BICARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BICARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce.

For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.

THE PENNA. SALT M'FG CO.

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

Attractive Prices,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

At 6½c, fast colored Light and Dark Prints, short lengths, slightly imperfect.

At 8 1-3c, Dark Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.

At 12½c, fast Colored Ginghams, an extra bargain.

At 12½c, Good Styles Plaid Delaines.

At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good for the price.

At 14c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a great bargain.

At 25c, fast colored French Chintzes, rich styles.

At $1 12½ and $1 25 White Bed Quilts, large sizes.

A LARGE STOCK OF

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS

Shirting Muslins, all widths, Pillow Case Muslins, Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens, Shirt Fronts and Wristbands.

TABLE LINENS.

Linen Crash Towelings, Cotton and Linen Diaper Towelings, Linen Table Napkins and Doylies, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks and Jaconets.

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

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SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF

MATS,

JUST OPENED THIS WEEK.

Nothing repays its cost sooner in service and protection than a

DOOR MAT.

Especially in Winter and early Spring. All imaginable styles in the greatest profusion, and at Lowest Prices.

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As heretofore, the Largest in the city.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth Avenue.

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OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, MATTINGS, &C.

In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Trade, and will therefore close them out at a Reduced Price to make room for New Goods.

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M. WHITMORE, C. H. WOLFF, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, JOHN D. CHERRY.

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Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE UNTIL JANUARY 10TH,

$20,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

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At 86 FLAT, after which the accrued interest will be charged.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, February 5, 1872.

Money continues in good supply and the custom demand is freely met by the banks at usual rates, while bills in hands of brokers, or those coming from outside customers, who have no special accounts on the banks, have to pay from 10 to 12 per cent.

The advance in Allegheny Valley 7-30s has not been sustained, as sales are reported both here and in Philadelphia at 93.

The *Financial Chronicle*, forecasting the future of the gold market, and the probability of an advance in premium, gives the following reasons: First, that we are at a period of the year when an advance usually takes place, and there seems no special reason that the usual results will not ensue. Second, the state of the foreign exchange market is such that we may expect the export of gold, as the decline in the reserve of the Bank of England indicates a demand for gold at that point, and that the Bank will be in the market as a buyer. Third, the Treasurer will sell but two millions this month, while twelve millions will probably go into the Treasury for customs, thus reducing the supply of cash gold. The maturing interest on the ten-forties, the twenty million of called bonds to be paid for, and the fact we called attention to yesterday that there is but thirty-six millions available gold in the Treasury, will prevent Mr. Boutwell's selling any gold next month, the moral influence of which will give an impulse to the advancing tide of prices.

Judging from the past, then, and keeping in view the facts discussed, we may safely say that so far as the question depends on the Treasury nothing will be done to advance the price, while from the small coin balance on hands and the large coin engagements of the Government nothing will be done to precipitate such a sudden fall as might cause a speedy upward reaction.

The same journal reports sales of Pittsburgh 4½s at 53; 5s at 73; 6s at 81; 7s at 101, Allegheny county 5s at 73; 6s at 88.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Funded 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Gold	110¼	110¼	110
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¼
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1865,	110¾
United States 10-40s	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
United Pacific Railroads	94
Central Pacific Railroad	94
Currency Pacifics	109

The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 5, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
Canton	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Pacific of Missouri	27	27	27	27	27	27
Quicksilver	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Adams Express	58	58	58	58	58	58
American Express	64	64	64	64	64	64
United States Ex.	48	48	48	48	48	48
New York Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
N. Y. Central scrip	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	115	114¾
Michigan Central	91	91	91	91	91	91
Michigan Southern	91	91	91	91	91	91
Illinois Central	141	141	141	141	141	141
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago & North'w	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. preferred	91	91	91	91	91	91
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	36	36	36	36	36	36
Do. preferred	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Wabash						
Do. preferred	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Miss'pi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred	124	124	124	124	124	124
Toledo & Wabash	47	47	47	47	47	47
Harlem	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
New Jersey	114	114	114	114	114	114
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
	11:30	1:30				
Tennessee State bonds	65¼	65¼				
Do. new	65¾	65				
South Carolina, July	68	68				
South Carolina, April	58	58¼				
Missouri sixes	91	91				

The St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* thus sums up the monetary situation in that city: Trade generally sluggish. The demand for money in some quarters is pressing, in others not urgent. Undoubted collaterals commanding ample funds, and ready paper readily on all really first-class business paper, having but a short time to run. Outsiders have a hard time of it, and there is a good deal of "shinning" on the street. Collections in many quarters are reported slow, and repeated dunning fails to bring a prompt response. The produce and g an men c mmand what money they get, either on unindorsed securities, or if on warehouse receipts only by giving wide margins. The banks generally seem to be indifferent about advancing on grain in store in St. Louis to be sold abroad, since our shipping facilities are so meagre, and the immediate prospect of the early opening of navigation. The fact is that while rates of discount are from 6 to 8 per cent., and from 10@12, a good many parties would be glad to pay higher rates if they could obtain accommodations.

—It has already been noticed that the Postoffice Department has agreed, at the suggestion of the United States Treasurer, to receive from postmasters requiring them to receive mutilated currency, under the new regulations, in payment for mail postage stamps at its full face value when no more than two-fifths of the original proportions are missing. The mutilated currency received will not be paid out again by the postmasters, but may be forwarded to the Treasury at Washington at Government expense, provided the fractional currency be sent in sums of five dollars and upwards. New currency, by express, at the expense of the department, will be sent in returns unless otherwise required. This will prove a great convenience to our small dealers, who suffer loss and inconvenience by this dirty and mutilated fractional currency.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 5, 1872.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were 30 cars, or 575 head. In addition to these, Orr & Williams had 19 head, Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 26, and P. Krause 31 from East Liberty, which, with some scattering droves from the surrounding country, made about 675 head of cattle on sale this morning. The supply was considerably less than the offerings of last week, and the average quality a great deal better. The cattle from Chicago were of much better grades than has been coming from there lately. The market this morning opened up slow and continued so for some time, buyers being later than usual in putting in an appearance. Drovers expected the market would be an active one, as the supply of cattle on sale was not large, in a measure their hopes were disappointed as a good many of the buyers had a supply of cattle on hands, and were not very anxious to purchase. Sellers held cattle at prices from ¼ to ⅓c higher than last week, and the buyers were unwilling to pay any advance. The market continued slow, until the close, with prices a shade higher than last week. Notwithstanding the fact that the number of cattle on sale was small, there were several lots left over unsold.

Stockers.

The number of stockers on sale this morning small. There was a fair attendance of farmers, and dealers from the country, with a view to purchasers. The transactions were necessarily limited and the prices about the same as ruled last week.

Bulls.

The supply of bulls on sale this morning fair. The demand was not very heavy and buyers were inclined to purchase at low figures. Sales were made of all the offerings at prices running from $3 00 to $4 75, according to the quality, condition, &c.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale small. The demand for milkers continues light, though the feeling has improved somewhat, and dealers are more hopeful of the future. Sales range from $35 00 to $60 00.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale a little larger than for some time past. An improvement may be made in appearance at the yards this morning and purchased a few for shipment East. The quality did not suit, and after purchasing about 100 head, sent them to East Liberty. The market ruled moderately active, at prices pretty much the same as last week.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs lighter than for some time past. The market was but moderately active, owing to the fact that prices were a little higher. Dealers the last week have had to pay higher prices at East Liberty for their stock, and were compelled to make a corresponding advance here. Buyers objected to paying any higher figures, and with this feeling rul ing the transactions were not so large as they otherwise would have been.

Arrivals.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Allegheny Yards as reported by S. B. McKown:

	Cars.
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	3
S. Trueman, from Chicago	2
M. Varner, from Chicago	2
P. Harman, from Chicago	1
Smith & Moonshine, from Chicago	1
Keefer & Byer, from Chicago	3
Jacob Shamberg, from Chicago	1
Rothchild & Zeigiar, from Ohio	1
M. Kraus, from Chicago	2
Jacob Needy, from Newark, Ohio	1
Smootz & W., from Utica, O	1
S. Hart from Chicago	2
Greenwaad & Kahn from Chicago	2
Gitzenstein & Kahn from Chicago	2
Rothchild & Zeigler, from Ohio	1
M. & Martin from Marysville, O	1
P. Dillon from Marysville, O	1
S. W. Smith from Smith's Ferry, Pa	1
W. Quinn from Franklin, O	1
P. Hutchinson from Knox county, O	1
J. W. Unger from Canton, mixed stock	1

Sales.

Following are the principal sales made by the different dealers:

S. Trueman sold 43 head Ohio cattle at from $4 62½ @ 5 00 per 100 lbs.

Orr & Williams sold 1 load Ohio cattle for A. B. Hutchinson at from $5 62½@ 70. Also 1 load East Liberty cattle at from $4 25@6 37 ½ @ 100 lbs.

Gooder & Kauffman sold 9 head Ohio cattle at from $5@6 10 lbs.

Hazelwood & Blackstock sold 20 head Ohio cattle at from $5 37½@ 50 @ 100 lbs.

Peter Hartman sold 34 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 25 to $7 @ 100 lbs.

T. G. Dalzell sold 6 head Lawrence county cattle at prices from $3 50 to $4 @ 100 lbs. Also, 12 head stockers at $4.

Robinson & Martin sold 17 head Ohio common cattle at prices from $4 to $6 @ 100 lbs.

S. Shamberg sold 15 head stock cattle at prices from $3 to $5 50 @ 100 lbs.

Snyder, Havens & Co. sold 71 head Indiana and Illinois cattle at prices from $3 50 to $6 00.

Marks & Bro. sold 78 head Chicago cattle from $6 00 to $7 25.

Keefer & Byer sold 40 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 75.

M. Varner sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $7 25 @ 100 lbs.

McKrans sold 65 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from $5 to $7 25.

Carr & McAllister sold 2 head extra Ohio cattle at $7 75 per 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold 25 head western cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

F. Krause sold 39 head Ohio cattle at figures from $4 25 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Smith & Moonshine sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

Jacob Needy sold 3 loads Ohio cattle at prices from $5 75 to $6 25 @ 100 lbs.

Greenewald & Kahn sold 65 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from $5 to $7 25 @ 100 lbs.

Jacob Lehman sold 19 head Ohio cattle at prices from $5 62 to $6 37 @ 100 lbs.

Rothschild & Zeigiar sold 45 head Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices from $5 75 to $7 25 @ 100 lbs.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 6, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market remains dull, being entirely devoid of either life or animation, and dealers were as wide apart in their views as ever. In the absence of sales we can only give the nominal rates.

CRUDE.

Holders are asking as follows: Spot 19¼c; February 19½c; R. O., till September, 12c; B. O., all year, 12½c; S. O., all year, 10½c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

Prices remain very uncertain, being as follows for oil delivered in the East: Spot 22c; February 22½c; March 22½c; April 22c. We did not learn of any sales.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 5.—The *Herald* says: The market was at a stand still. Following are the

SALES:

500 bbls upper creek, spot	$3 82½
500 bbls upper creek, spot	3 80
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	3 80
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	3 87½
2,000 bbls upper creek, spot	3 82½
2,000 bbls upper creek, B. O. first 3 months	4 45
1,000 bbls upper creek, B. O. first 3 months	4 10
1,000 bbls upper creek, S. O	3 45

NEW YORK, February 5.—Closing of oil. Trade unimportant and prices nominal; crude 19½@20c; refined 22½@23c. Philadelphia delivery dull; refined 22½@23c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Market quiet; S. W. 22¾@23c; crude 19c; Devon 23c; February 23c; March 22½c; April 23½c.

PETROLEUM, February 5.—Market unchanged, dull and quiet; we quote at $1 05.

OIL CITY, February 5.—Market quiet and weak; ordinary on lower road held at $3 97½; 47 gravity on Oil City held at $4 17½.

ROUSEVILLE, February 5.—Market quiet and dull at $3 90@3 95; held at $4 00.

TITUSVILLE, February 5.—Market quiet; spot $3 77½; S. O. first quarter $3 77½@3 80.

CLEVELAND, February 5.—Crude inactive at 5 i 60; refined oil quiet at 20¾@20¾c in large lots.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, February 5.—Market very dull and inactive at $4 15@4 20.

TIDIOUTE, February 5.—Market firm at $3 85.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—February 22½c; March 22½c; April 23c; crude 14½c. Market very dull.

TITUSVILLE, February 5.—Market quiet and dull and nothing doing.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Refined 22½c; crude 19¾@19¾c. Market very dull.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 5.—Market quiet and dull at $3 55.

ROUSEVILLE, February 5.—Market quiet and firm at $3 90@4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 5.—Market quiet at $3 95@4 00.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 2:

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
J Bushnell	National Oil Works	226
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	542
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	208
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	311
B S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	472
P Hutchison	Triumph Oil Works	314

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
National Oil Works	226
Standard Oil Works	311
Peerless Oil Works	472
Total	2,176

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 2:

Vesta Oil Works, 50 bbls to Waring, K ag & Co, Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy & Co, 492 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

J H McKee & Son, 732 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 218 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Duncan Bros, 426 bbls to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

Total.....2,369

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 5, 1872.

REMARKS.—Were we an habitual grumbler, the reader would be treated to a tirade upon the weather. But we forbear. The snow is gradually passing away under the influence of mild weather, which successively leaves the streets and sidewalks in a disagreeable condition. But this is but the precursor of better times and pleasant days. The markets rule uniform, opening up this morning at about the same figures as those closed on Saturday. The rivers are still ice bound, but there is a dawning hope that ere long the embargo will be removed and navigation once more resumed. We omit extended quotations.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

February 5.—Wool is active and higher. 200,000 lbs of foreign sold on private terms, and 188,000 lbs in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—Pick-lock 80@85c; X and XX 74@76c; medium and coarse 75@80c; unwashed fine, 64@65c; washed combing and delaine, medium and coarse, 82@85c; do do do very coarse, 80@85c; unwashed do do, 60@70c; do do do coarse, 60@65c; Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, fine, 60@62½c; Michigan and Western—washed fine, 70@72c; washed medium and coarse, 75@77½c; unwashed fine, 57@59c; unwashed medium, 57@60c; unwashed dark and inferior, 46@50c; choice tubwashed, 85@90; good tubwashed, 77½@82½c.—*North American.*

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 5.—Flour and wheat quiet but firm and unchanged. Corn quiet and scarce; mixed western 69@70c. Oats quiet and scarce; western and Pennsylvania 53@57c. Rye firm at 81 00@1 03. Butter—Western unchanged. Mess pork firm at $14 50@14 75. Lard steady at 9¾@9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 6¾@7c; sides 7¾@8c; sides, clear rib, 8¾@8¾c; sides, clear, 8¾@8¾c. Whisky quiet at 94½@.

COTTON MARKETS

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—Cotton excited and prices higher at 22½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 5.—Cotton—Demand good at full prices; low middling 21¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Cotton held higher; sales 450 bales; good ordinary 21¾c; low middlings 21 5/16c; middlings 22¼@22⅝c. Receipts 14,435 bales; exports—Liverpool 5,448 bales; New York, 2,603 bales; stock 275,915 bales.

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 6, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 4c, card rates, net.

Nails.....$4 75 card rate, net

Iron wedges.....5½@5 ½ net

Nerway Nail rods.....5 @ 5 ½ net

Iron fence pickets, ½, round, bent to shape, 6 @6 ½ net

Discount off plain card list.

Carriage and tire bolts.....60, 5 and 5 ½ cent. off net

Plow bolts.....20

Sleeve bolts at the list net.

Machine and square head bolts.....40, 5 "

Coach and lag screws.....40, 5 "

Square and hexagon nuts and washers, ¾ c @ ¾ off

1 cent @ extra for less than 1 keg of each size.

Harrow teeth, in kegs of 100 lbs or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 4¾@5c; ½ in. diam. patent headed teeth, packed in casks, 5½c @ ⅝ advance.

Skein bolts, in lots of 5 kegs or more, ¾ in. diam., 7½c; ⅝ in. diam., 8½c; ½ in. diam., 9½c. 1 cent ⅞c extra, when less than 1 keg of each size in order.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent @ ⅞, free above.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ¾ to 1 in. diam., 9½c; ⅝ in. diam., 10½c; ½ in. diam. 12¾c @ ⅞ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 16 in. long, 7¾c @ ⅞; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c @ ⅞ net.

Strap and T hinges.....20 and 2½ @ cent off.

Screw blanding rings.....$6 50 @ 100 net.

Duck nest tuyere irons.....$14 50 @ doz. net.

Cast iron washers.....4½c @ ⅞

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 in. diam. over 6 feet long.....9 ⅞ @ 5 4-10c

1 to 2 in. from 4 to 6 feet long.....6 7-10c

1 to 2 in. diam. from 1¾ to 4 feet long.....6 2-10c

⅞, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long.....6 5-10c

⅝, ½ and ⅜ in. diam. from 1 to 4 feet long.....7 2-10c

Bolt ends, 1¼ in. 7½c, 1⅛ in. 7c, 1 in. 6¾c; ⅞ and ¾ in. 7c, ⅝ in. 8c, ½ in. 9c @ ⅞ net.

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end.....$ 90 @ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end.....1 00 @ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ½ at screw end.....1 00 @ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ½ at screw end.....$1 @ set of 8 bolts.

5c ⅞ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ½.

All lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each.....16c

Wagon box rods, wide track, each.....18c

Single tree irons, ⅞ set of 4 pieces.....35c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ⅞ set. 50c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ⅞ set. 55c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ⅞ set. 50c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ⅞ set. 60c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, each.....14½c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each.....40c

All lengths made.

Wrought Wagon Hammer Straps, heavy pattern, each.....14c

Wrought hammer straps, light do.....12c

Wrought rub irons, each.....11c

Stay chain hooks.....8c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, hammer straps, rub irons and stay chain hooks, in lots of 50 set, 5 ⅞ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1¾ to 4¾ inch to clinch, ⅞ 1,000.....$13 50 net.

Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ⅞ 1,000.....11 00 net.

Neck yoke eyes, each.....5½c net.

Neck yoke rives, with ¾ inch rings.....8 c net.

King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1¼ and 1¼ inch diameter, ⅞ lb.....5½c

Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ¾ inch diameter, all lengths, ⅞ lb.....9½c

Wagon rivets, 2-16 inches diam., all lengths.....11½c

Wagon rivets on 1 ¼ x ⅛ 5-8, paper boxes, ⅞ lb extra.....1c

Wagon and hinge nails, ⅞ lb net.....16c

Coupling plates.....$3 85@c net

Double tree plates.....$3 85@c net

Tongue plates.....$3 85 ½@c

Neck yoke caps.....$3 85@c net

Tongue cap iron, 1¼, 1, and 2¼ inch wide same price ⅞ as bolt iron.

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and breast, 5-16 in. 12c ⅞ lb net.

Wagon Chains, stay, lock and breast, ¼ in. 13c ⅞ lb net.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110¾.

NEW YORK, February 5—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange, bankers bills, 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold strong, on reports from England regarding the Alabama claims. The market opened at 110, and closed at 110¾@110¾. Loans were from 2 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $52,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and firm.

Coupons 1881, bid.....114 | 5-20s, 1867.....112@112¼

5-20s, 1862.....110¾@110¾ | Coupons 1868.....112¾@112¾

5-20s, 1864.....110¾ | Currency 6s.....114¾@114¾

5-20s, 1865.....111@111¼ | 10-40s, bid.....107

5-20s, 1865, new.....112@112¼ | New 5 s cent. bid 105¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady.

Tennessees.....65¾ | Missouri sixes.....91

Tennessee, new.....65 | Gold.....10

South Carolinas July.....59

STOCKS.

Stocks opened weak, but gained strength during the day. The market at the close was buoyant and more active. There was a general advance, and closing prices were generally the highest of the day. In the final dealings the chief business was in Pacific Mail, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi, Western Union and Western preferred.

Western Union	72	Michigan Southern	91¾
Quicksilver	30	do scrip	87½
Adams Express	92¾	Northern Pacific	36¾
American Express	61¾	Illinois Central	139
U. S. Express	64¾	North western com	81¾
Pacific Mail	39	do pref	91
New York Central	96¾	Rock Island	113¾
N. Y. Central Scrip	96¾	St. Paul	36
Wells, Fargo & Co	65	do pref'd	74¾
Erie	20¾	Fort Wayne	96
Reading	114¾@115	Chicago & Alton	122
Mich Central	91	Ohio & Mississippi	47

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 5, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and heavy.

GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and easier at $1 24 cash; $1 25, seller last half of this month; $1 26, seller March. Corn steady at 46¾@46⅝c, cash; 41¾@41⅝c, seller March; 41¼@41⅜c, seller April. Oats quiet but firm at 32¾@32⅝c, cash; 33¼c, seller May. Rye strong at 59c bid, cash; sales at 73½c, seller March. Barley under at 60@60½c, seller March.

Whisky—Firmer and steady at 87½c; held at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork irregular; sales at $12 47½@ 48 $12 75, seller March; now offered at $12 70@12 75, cash and seller February. Lard firm and in good demand at 8c bid, cash.

DRESSED HOGS—Fair demand and firm at $5 00@ 5 10, packers and shippers buying.

CUT MEATS—Steady; firm demand at 6¾@6¾c; shoulders 4c; sides 5½c; sales at 5½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Cotton in moderate request; sales 2,600 bales; middling upland 23½c. Flour 10@15c better; superfine western and State $5 70@6 00; common to good $6 85@6 70; good to choice $6 65@7 25; low wheel extra $7 00@7 25. Wheat 2@3c better. Corn 1@2c better. Rye firmer; steady at $4 90@5 20. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 94c. Provisions advanced; No 2 Milwaukee, store, $1 56; northwestern club afloat $1 57½; winter red western $1 66; white $1 75. Rye more active; 90c afloat; $1 00 in store. Barley quiet; western 85c. Malt unchanged. Corn steady; new western mixed afloat at 53@54c; old and new western mixed 74@75c. Oats 1@1½c better; western and Ohio 53@55½c; Chicago and

THE VERY LATEST.

TERRIBLE POWDER EXPLOSION.

Mills of the Miami Company, Near Xenia, Ohio, Blown up—Four Men Instantly Killed—Great Alarm Occasioned in Neighboring Towns by the Concussion.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—The explosion of the mills of the Miami Powder Company, near Xenia this forenoon, was one of the most terrible in the history of powder making in the west. The shock was so great that in the adjacent towns and cities much consternation ensued. In Dayton the children rushed from the school building, fire bells rang, and there was a general apprehension that some great calamity had occurred within the city limits. In Troy and Tippecanoe the houses were shaken as by an earthquake. *The first explosion* occurred in the wheel mill; this communicated with *the press mill*, where powder in process of manufacture is compressed in cotton bags. The double dry framed in canvas house, fifty feet square, containing a vast quantity of dry powder, came in next for destruction. From *this the flames* started on errands of terrible destruction, other mills following in quick succession.

The Gazette special says: Two large double dry houses, three glaze mills, one canning mill, two press and one of the packing houses were annihilated, while the remainder of the company's works were more or less injured. The names of the killed instantly are: Arthur Meno, David Conley, colored; Wm. Robbins and John Ballard. Henry Duncan, colored, wounded in head, will probably die. Samuel Miner was blown across the mill race, and his hearing partly destroyed. Others were badly stunned, barely escaping with their lives. All the killed were men of families. There were from twenty to twenty-five tons of powder in the destroyed buildings, and the company estimate their loss at $30,000 to $50,000.

KU-KLUX DIVERSION.

One Hundred of Them Board a Railroad Train, but Fail in an Attempt to Capture It—Negroes Shot.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—A gentleman just from Tennessee, gives the following account of some Ku-Klux operations which came under his observation on his way to this city from Memphis. At Brownsville, Tenn., on Friday, a band of Ku-Klux had just hung a negro, whose dead body was placed on the train by a brother and sister of deceased. About the same time the train was boarded by one hundred Ku-Klux, each armed with two navy revolvers. After the train had left the station, the Ku-Klux commenced firing at the negroes on the cars, wounding four, two of them badly. A number of other persons had their clothing perforated with balls. As the train passed through the woods one of the party passed through the baggage car and over the tender, from which he fired upon the engineer, the bullet passing through the engineer's hat. The engineer now seized his assailant and hurled him from the train down an embankment. The brakeman fired two shots after him. The supposition is that they expected to stop the train and take possession of objectionable parties on board. At Bell's Station the party left the train, taking the wounded with them.

STEAMBOATMEN RESTIVE.

Political Organization Suggested.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—The steamboatmen held a meeting to-day in the interest of the new steamboat law, at which there was a general expression of disapprobation at the turn things were taking in Congress. Captain Hall, during his remarks, said he was not prepared to favor a steamboat political organization, but it seemed to him, if other means failed, the steamboatmen should organize, from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and cast their votes for the men who would be attentive to their interests. A committee of ten was appointed to proceed to Washington to co-operate with those already there, and the Secretary was directed to inform kindred associations of the action.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1872.

A TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Mr. Pomeroy in the Senate and Mr. Lamberton in the House will to-morrow present memorials from the American Temperance [illegible] Commission, asking that an official commission be provided for, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, without salary, to institute a full and thorough investigation as to the results of restrictive and prohibitory legislation in Maine, Massachusetts and other States, and to consider what legislation if any is called for on the part of Congress in relation to the liquor traffic in the Territories under its immediate jurisdiction.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

About half of sixty or more passengers on the Washington accommodation of the Missouri Pacific Railroad were more or less injured yesterday by the train being thrown from the track and tumbled down the embankment. The accident occurred three miles west of Meremec, Missouri, and was caused by a fish bar being out of order, allowing the ends of rails to pass each other.

Five or six inches more snow fell along the blockaded belt of the Union Pacific Railroad Saturday night and Sunday, accompanied by high winds, causing it to drift badly. Passenger trains from Ogden January 28th are reported at Miser station, the passengers subsisting on canned meats and crackers having Omaha January 15th to 28th yesterday passed Rock creek station, having been six days going the last fifty miles. Provisions had become scarce at Medicine Bow and for four days all men were to start for Laramie yesterday with sleds to procure supplies.

In the Criminal Court at Chicago yesterday an effort was made to secure the discharge of Rev. D. I. K. Pine, formerly of Pittsburgh, charged with robbing Cyrus H. McCormick of money and bonds in a sleeping car, the prosecutor requesting that the proceedings might be dismissed. The accused had been released from custody on a deposit of $1,000 being made by a friend with the court. Finally, the case was adjourned till to-day, when a woman named Mary Brown, the chief witness, will be heard.

Wm. Erving, an employee of Dr. Johnson, of Baserah, Conn., yesterday shot and fatally wounded the Doctor's daughter because she would not marry him. He then left the young lady in the presence of her mother, whom he also attempted to murder by beating her over the head with the gun. Ewing then locked himself in a room and cut his throat from ear to ear. When a surgeon from Norfolk was summoned, he found that the wound in the girl's neck only a slight wound on the side of Miss Johnson's face, but there was a terrible fracture of the skull on the opposite side. It is supposed that Erving, after stunning Mrs. Johnson, beat in the young lady's skull with the barrel of the gun. One of the barrels was not discharged. Erving then attacked the servant girl who entered the room, but she fled and gave the alarm. Miss. Johnson died at nine o'clock last evening.

The Coroner's jury yesterday, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad accident, returned a verdict that the deceased passengers came to their death by an unavoidable and unforseen accident, caused by the breaking of a rail.

In the Philadelphia dispatch of the 2d no censure was intended to be cast upon members of Congress or the Committee on Commerce in reference to their position in the revision of the steamboat law.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Matters at Cash-Up, Pithole and Rouseville—A Big Gas Well.

The Petroleum Center *Record* gives the following late gleanings from various quarters: Cash-Up still continues lively. A host of wells are drilling, and all appear sanguine of success. Some very good paying wells have been got in the vicinity of the McLaughlin well—the famous "spouter." Phillips' Bros., Bronson, Fisher & Shirk, and Brown & Co., are all successful so far. Several wells will be finished inside the next ten days, which will serve to define the belt or basin, as the case may be.

The Haskell well on the Morey farm, Pithole, still yields about 100 barrels daily. It was torpedoed and rinsed from a six barrel well. Several wells will be drilled here. Many suppose that the water is driving the oil here as it comes on the opposite side. The wells on the Rooker farm, owned by Phillips Bros. of Petroleum Center, have increased their production largely lately, and are yielding handsomely.

There been quite an interest felt for some time in the territory lying immediately opposite Rouseville, on Oil Creek. Burchfield, Dale and others, led off by putting a well down on a ten acre lease got from W. F. Sanger, of New York. They got a six barrel well on the tract last spring. The Phillips Bros. of this place have secured by purchase and lease quite a snug sized tract on which they have bored two wells, and will shortly put down more. The first, on the Bancroft tract was 900 feet deep; first and second sand rock good; amber oil; well pumping on four barrels per day. Second well, on the Steele farm; 974 feet deep; third sand fair; doing five barrels per day. The Butcher well, Steele farm, just completed; about same depth; black oil; pumping six barrels daily. The territory is tolerably sure for small wells. We shall report developments in that vicinity from time to time.

Friday night last a powerful vein of gas was struck in a new well owned by a Pittsburgh company, located on the bluff territory of the Rynd farm, Oil Creek. The volume of gas is so strong that when lighted up a volume of flame is thrown to a great distance in the air, lighting up the surrounding hills in the night for nearly three-quarters of a mile in every direction around it, forming a splendid sight. The well is now being tested, but as yet has yielded no oil, although the flow of gas is immense. The virtue of a large torpedo will be fired in a day or two in the new well.

FROM CANTON, O.

The Postoffice Controversy—Baptism by Immersion, with Eight Inches of Ice to be Cleared Away—Railroad Gossip—Lecture—Fire in a School House—Trial of Rev. A. B Way for Forgery.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANTON, O., February 3, 1872.

The city of Canton is peculiarly situated, the center of the city being blessed with a public square, around which is centered the leading places of business, Court House, Opera House and the St. Cloud Hotel. We are an ambitious set, and there is no knowing what our ambition may bring us to. Canton enjoys a commotion. Certain enterprising property holders are endeavoring to have our Postoffice removed, from its present location under the St. Cloud Hotel buildings, a spot wherein winged messengers of love, stern lettered rejection, plain and unvarnished dun to delinquents, and the little promise to pay ticklers from our bankers, have been quietly dropped, distributed and delivered to our anxious citizens for a dozen or more years past, and which our never-grumbling people have recognized as right. Now, at this late day, two or three other spots have been discovered as just the place for the Postoffice. Petitions are freely circulated, and our west-enders are indignant at the thought of a change. Influential young men in the interest of the several locations have visited the village bearing the name of the Father of our country to secure the coveted prize. Fine promises have been made by the owners of the present property to double the size of our postoffice room and otherwise improve it. An official, a Tycoon of the Department at Washington, has been here and examined the various claims without report. The numerous claimants are resting upon their supposed victory, the postoffice is still under the *Cloud*, and at present all is quiet on the Potomac. This postoffice war will effect good results, and we will have hereafter a much needed, respectable sized room and better facilities for the postmaster and his assistants for handling the mails.

On Sunday last a large number of our citizens visited the creek, at the east end of town, to witness the impressive ceremony of immersion, as practised by our Baptist friends. This society has been holding a revival, and six converts to the faith joined the First Baptist Church. The day was very cold, and ice about eight inches thick was cut away to reach the waters of the miniature "roaring Jordan."

Our citizens are wide-awake to the necessity of another railroad, already several preliminary meetings have been held, and a short line to Cleveland is mooted. This is a favorite project, and was first agitated twenty-nine years ago. If we continue at this rushing rate of progression, about the time of the millennium we will have another outlet for our ivory-coal-manufactured articles, besides the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

A meeting is to be held here on Wednesday, February 7th, to take active measures for the Cuyahoga Valley Railroad.

Mr. A. McGregor, editor of the Stark county *Democrat*, delivered last night, in the lecture room of the Methodist Episcopal church, the second of a series of lectures, subject: "Sir Walter Scott." Mr. McGregor was perfectly at home with the minstrel of Scotland, and the rare and intellectual feast was listened to and fully appreciated by many hundreds of our refined and educated citizens.

The Fourth Ward School House was discovered to be on fire about six o'clock Wednesday morning. Timely alarm from the building only was damaged, but to what extent in dollars and cents we could not learn. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The fire, it is supposed, originated from ashes being deposited near the coal bin in the cellar, but the prompt action of our fire department and the never-failing Nimisilla water works prevented a serious conflagration.

The cold weather has at present suspended all building operations, and our mechanics are resting. Our manufacturers are brushing up and getting a good ready for the coming season, which promises to be lively with them.

Rev. A. B. Way, a one-eyed missionary of the Disciple persuasion, and late financial agent of the exploded and much lamented Nixon Manufacturing Company, at the present is in our jail for forgery. It is expected that his trial will take place in the February term, when the Reverend forger is expected to *look* Rich developments may be looked for, as a bit of financiering will be brought to light that will afford the scandal mongers food for six months to come.

GATLING GUN.

IRWIN, P. R. R.

Sabbath School Convention—Secret Society—Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRWIN, PA., February 2, 1872.

Irwin is a growing town, twenty-two miles from the city. The village and community are largely blessed with substantial, enterprising and religious citizens. Here the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Westmoreland held their Third Sabbath School Convention in the United Presbyterian church, on the 30th (Rev. H. McMaster, pastor), on the 30th and 31st ultimo. The well prepared programme of the Presbytery's committee gave direction to the exercises of the Convention. Convention organized with Rev. J. S. Easton, D. D., Chairman; Rev. S. B. McBride, Secretary.

After a good introductory address by Rev. W. H Mosley, the following topics for discussse : "The Relation of the Sabbath School to the Church;" "Influence of Home Instruction;" "Sacred Geography;" "Systematic Visitation;" "How can the teacher best manifest to the scholar interest in his soul's welfare?" "Most efficient means of bringing parents into the Sabbath School;" "Model Bible Class;" "Influence of the Sabbath School in the Temperance Cause;" "Difficulties and Discouragements of Sabbath Schools."

The "Question Drawer" was an interesting part of the exercises. The most important question it presented was, "How best counteract the evil influence of Skeptical Science?" Read such works as Dr. McCosh's "Christianity and Positivism," in refutation of the erroneous views of such writers as Durwin and Huxley, and instill the truth into the mind and heart of the scholar.

The Convention closed with an earnest "Address in behalf of Sabbath Schools" by Rev. J. S. Speer.

After prayer and benediction by the chairman, the Convention adjourned. All present felt benefitted and no doubt the young of science and Sabbath School of Irwin will be most profited thereby.

A few evenings since the Rev. Dr. Dempsey of the Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed the citizens of this place on the subject of Secret Orders. The writer did not have the pleasure of hearing him, but learns that it was very respectful toward those who held different views.

On last evening (Thursday) Rev. J. S. Speer, of the United Presbyterian Church, made an address on the other side of the question. The speaker was likewise very courteous, while he strongly maintained his views by elaborating these opposition Such orders are "Anti-social, Anti-republican, and Anti-christian." The large audience in the Public Hall behaved very orderly, all seeming to listen with great interest to the arguments. A notice was read that Dr. Dempsey would make another address in the same place on the same same subject, on the evening of February 9th.

It speaks well for this community that they are willing thus to assemble and hear both sides of this subject discussed, without manifesting any spirit of rowdyism whatever. Let it so continue.

Notice was also given that Rev. J. H. Simmons would debate the question with any one who so desired. S. B. M.

FROM ALLIANCE, O.

Bright Prospects Ahead — Manufacturers Prosperous—Real Estate, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., February 4, 1872.

Like all growing places, Alliance has had her financial troubles, but the sun of prosperity is again commencing to shed its gentle rays upon the financial situation.

Our manufacturing establishments are turning out their usual round of products, thus securing employment for our workingmen at liberal wages. Few are aware of the excellent and importance of our manufacturing interests. Among those that deserve special notice is the steam hammer works of Messrs. Morgan & Marchand, late of your city. Liberal efforts were made by some of our citizens to induce these gentlemen to locate here, and it has proved to have been an excellent movement. These gentlemen, by their eminent business capacity and courteous demeanor, have secured many friends in our midst. They are now employing fifty hands to turn out the ponderous machinery which they manufacture.

The White Lead Works, under the management of Messrs. Eckley, Jackson & Hunter, has proved a success. They have already established a branch office in Chicago for the sale of the superior quality of white lead which they produce. There are many other establishments of a similar character which deserve notice, but the public is already aware of their existence and importance. Our citizens have always manifested a warm interest in the encouragement of manufacturers to locate with us, not only by generous acts but liberal donations. As a manufacturing point this place has many advantages independent of its railroad facilities and mineral resources.

Our merchants and business men generally are doing well, and we hear none complaining of the dullness of times.

Real estate has advanced in price within the last year, but still is yet much desirable property which can be secured at reasonable rates. The Garwood property, immediately south of town, has been purchased by W. F. Hart, and no doubt a portion of this will be placed in the market at such rates as will induce parties to locate here.

What we need most are energetic business men, with capital, who can find a safe and profitable investment for their funds in nearly any line of business.

Any persons desirous of changing their location would do well to visit Alliance before investing elsewhere. H.

THE total imports of Calcutta raw goatskins into the United States last year were 2,462,500 skins, being nearly 700,000 more than came in 1870. The import of Cape Good Hope stock the past year is 678,529 skins, and of Tampicos and Mexican of all kinds 859,800 skins. The principal cities where morocco factories are located manufacture *per day* as follows: Wilmington, 250 dozen; Philadelphia, 500; Newark, 250; New York and Brooklyn, 250; Lynn, 500; Charlestown, Mass., 52; Baltimore, 25; total, 1,957.

PETROLEUM.

Review of Operations in the Producing Regions in 1871—The Shipments and Exports.

In a statement in the Titusville *Courier* we find the following:

	Barrels.
Total stock Jan. 1, 1872	968,838
Total Shipments in 1871	5,772,067
Total	6,340,925
Stock Jan. 1, 1871	583,894
Production of 1871	5,755,057
Daily average 365 days	15,767

VALUATION.

The average market price for the year, along the creek, was a fraction over $4 40 ₱ bbl., or an aggregate valuation for the entire production of $25,358,699, of which the pipe companies and teamsters received $2,877,528 and the producers $22,481,171.

EXPORTS.

The total export of petroleum from the United States, as reported by the New York *Shipping and Commercial List*, is 1,55,613,064 gallons crude, refined and naptha.

Taking the crude equivalent of the amounts of refined and reducing the totals to barrels of 43 gallons each, we find the export

From New York	bbls. 2,852,008
From Boston	58,347
From Philadelphia	1,795,242
From Baltimore	85,493
Total	bbls. 4,880,290

An amount equal to four-fifths of the entire production for the year, and leaving 954,797 barrels, or twenty per cent., for home consumption.

The *Courier* makes the total expenditure of the wells, in 1871, to produce 5,755,057 barrels of oil, $15,808,102, or an average cost of production of $2 96 per barrel.

DIMENSIONS OF OIL TERRITORY.

The area of a rectangle which will embrace all the territory of the Pennsylvania oil region from which oil has yet been obtained is about 2,000 square miles, but the whole number of acres which have yet produced oil does not exceed 6,500, equal to ten square miles, or one two-hundredth part of what is known as the "oil region."

The region produced, during 1871, five and three-fourths millions of barrels of oil of forty-three gallons each—a quantity sufficient to fill a tank whose length, breadth and depth were each about three hundred and twenty-one feet, or forty-one tanks each of the size of the Parshall Opera House and Hotel, or we may add for the satisfaction of any who may fear that the surface of this country will fall in, by the space left by the oil, it would coat the ten square miles from which it came to the depth of less than one and a half inches. It would fill 69,060 cars, making a train 392 miles in length.

Of the production of petroleum during the earlier years of the development of the country, little or no record was kept, but careful estimates have been made which indicate that the entire production previous to 1871 (about ten years) was about 35,500,000 bbls, or a total previous to January 1, 1872, of 39,250,000 bbls, a quantity that would fill a tank whose length, breadth and depth were each 609 feet, or 280 tanks, each of the size of the Parshall Opera House and Hotel, but would make a layer less than ten inches thick over the ten square miles of producing territory. It would fill 471,000 cars, making a train nearly 3,000 miles in length.

OHIO NEWS.

Many leap year parties in the Western Reserve.

Springfield has an organized library association, with $20,000 capital.

Five of the potters in East Liverpool have been engaged in the business there for twenty-seven years.

A vein of good iron ore, fourteen feet in thickness, has been found on the east fork of Duck creek, in Noble county. Excellent coal has also been discovered in the same vicinity, said to be nearly equal to Youghiogheny coal.

Mr. John Wiley, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in Sharon township, Noble county, a few days ago.

Two more blast furnaces are to be built at Niles the coming summer.

The Odd Fellows of Warren propose to establish a free circulating library for the benefit of members of the order.

Mrs. Woods, of Millersburg, Holmes county, sued several liquor dealers for selling whisky to her husband, and recovered $16,000 damages.

A Frenchwoman in Toledo, wife of a fisherman, speared five hundred pike within four days.

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Mrs. Leale, of Hocking county, aged 88, has 15 children, 118 grand-children and 113 great grand-children.

Frederick Rindfusz fell from the mow in his barn, in Crawford county, recently, and was impaled on a pitchfork, causing his death.

At Dayton, the wife of a man who was, not long since, the possessor of property and money to the amount of $300,000, sues a saloon keeper named Greer for $5,000, for selling whisky to her husband, who has become very dissipated, making him worthless and unable to support her.

An editor in the southern end of the State insists that the "*monthly* school reports must be handed in on Wednesday of each week to insure their publication." He is a native Buckeye.

The School property of Ohio is valued at $15,000,000.

Mr. Henry Bishop and wife, of Orange township, Ashland county, celebrated their golden wedding the other day.

The California Supreme Court has granted Mrs. Fair, convicted of murder, a new trial, on the ground that the Court below erred in not allowing counsel for defense the closing argument, and in permitting evidence of former bad character for chastity.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 5, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	0	—	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	0
Louisville, Ky	0	1	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	0	1	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	0	6	0	0
New Orleans, La	0	0	0	1
Pittsburgh, Pa	—	—	—	—
Shrevepert, La	0	0	—	1
St. Louis, Mo	—	—	—	—
St. Paul	no rec.			
Vicksburg, Miss	0	0	0	9

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours. Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—River unchanged. Raining at intervals since noon. Some anxiety has been felt concerning the shipping, now ice-bound here, in the event of a sudden break up, and at a meeting of the steamboat men this forenoon, called for another purpose, a resolution was adopted that a proper measure for safety would be to employ a steam vessel to break up the ice along the sides of the boats, and when the proper time comes to move the vessels up near the railroad bridge.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 5.—Weather mild; mercury 42 at 3 P. M. The shore is rapidly disappearing, slight rain throughout the day; hopes of early resumption of navigation.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 5.—Clear and mild; light rain nearly all day. The river has risen three inches. Growing cold wind shifted black north. Good prospect of a break up, if it don't freeze again.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 5.—No arrivals or departures except Paducah packets. The latest report from the gorge below is that it is cutting away rapidly, from the effects of to-day's rain. No boats had got out up to 5 P. M. The river here has risen two inches. Rain all day; sleeting to-night; wind north; thermometer 28.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—This has been the stormiest and altogether the worst day of the season. A furious but short snow storm prevailed in the morning, which was followed by sleet, and that in turn gave place to another snow storm, which continued the use of snow plows on the street railways. Pedestrianism was not only difficult but dangerous.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—River falling; less than six feet over Reed's Bar. The Illinois arrived from and the Kate Kinney down for New Orleans.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, February 5.—Raining; river stationary. The Cherokee Rose passed down for New Orleans and the R. C. Gray from Cincinnati.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—The James Kilgour and Thompson Dean arrived from Cairo. No departures. Warm and raining.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Sugar—inferior 6¾a 7¼c; common 7¾a8c; fair to fully fair 8¼a9½c; prime to strictly prime 9¾a10c. Molasses—receipts light; firmer; inferior 30c; common 35c; centrifugal 38a38c; fair 42a43c; prime to strictly prime 50a 52c. Whisky 92a93. Coffee firm at 20a21½c.

The Lecture Last Night.

Another large audience greeted John B. Gough, the popular lecturer, at Library Hall, last evening, who delivered his lecture on "Will it Pay." Crowds began to flock to the hall at a very early hour, and by seven o'clock every seat was occupied. A few minutes after, there was no standing room in the spacious hall, and many were unable to gain admittance. The lecture was an able one, and was replete with illustrations, which were related in the speaker's inimitable style. The speaker succeeded in holding the attention of his audience throughout his lecture, and was frequently interrupted with loud applause. The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Mr. Fred. Douglass on Monday evening next.

The G. A. R. Fair.

The fair to be given by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic at City Hall, opens this evening. The managers will spare no pains to make it a pleasant place of resort; and as the funds derived therefrom are to be devoted to a charitable purpose, the public should patronize the fair liberally. To-morrow and every day thereafter during the continuance of the fair an excellent dinner will be served by the ladies, to which the business men are invited.

CITY MATTERS.

EQUALIZATION OF VALUATION.

The Citizens of the Eleventh Ward in Council—Mr. McCarthy's Bill Indorsed—Retrenchment and Reform Asked.

A few days ago the following call was posted in conspicuous places in the Eleventh ward:

A meeting of the tax-payers of the Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, will be held in the school house, corner of Enoch and Granville streets, on Monday evening, February 5th, 1872, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present unequal mode of taxing the people for city purposes. It is hoped that the entire people of the ward, without respect to party, will meet together to give expression to their views on a subject that so vitally affects the interest of every citizen, and to strengthen the hands of their representatives in the City Councils in supporting the principles involved in the bill now before that body. The rate of taxation in some of the districts is so much greater than that imposed on others as to have become oppressive and unjust, and loudly calls for some remedy at the hands of our representatives. The present prospective large increase in city expenditures, and the improvements that are proposed for new water works and other purposes that will involve an expenditure of millions, necessitates the revision of our present mode of assessing taxes upon the people.

MY TAX-PAYERS.

Eleventh Ward, Pittsburgh, February 3, 1872.

In accordance with the above call, a meeting was held this evening in the ward school house, which was largely attended. Among those present were a number of ladies, property owners in the ward, who took a deep interest in the proceedings.

On motion of Mr. Joseph W. Lewis Mr. John Miller was called to the Chair. On motion Mr. Henry Voskamp was elected Vice President, and Mr. W. K. McClintock, Secretary. The call being read, the Chair stated that the meeting was open for business.

Mr. Joseph W. Lewis suggested that some of the Councilmen present give some information regarding the measure now before the Councils, and state the principles involved in the case.

Dr. A. G. McCandless called for the reading of the proposed bill as a start for the discussion to be had. The bill being read by the Secretary, Mr. W. C. McCarthy, the gentleman originating the bill, was called upon. He said it would take little time to explain it. The effect of the bill was to transfer from the County Commissioners to the City Councils the power to alter, revise, amend and equalize the valuation of property for city taxation purposes. Now, the city authorities have no control over the subject whatever, and the speaker believed that the power should be vested, as far as the taxation for city purposes is concerned, in the hands of Councils, as now the several assessors have each their own system of valuing property, and the result is that taking the motley valuation of property in the county, little or no record was kept, but careful estimates have been made which indicate that the entire production previous to 1871 (about ten years) was about 35,500,000 bbls, or a total previous to January 1, 1872, of 39,250,000 bbls, a quantity that would fill a tank whose length, breadth and depth were each 609 feet, or 280 tanks, each of the size of the Parshall Opera House and Hotel, but would make a layer less than ten inches thick over the ten square miles of producing territory. It would fill 471,000 cars, making a train nearly 3,000 miles in length.

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CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures of the City During January—Balance in the Treasury.

The following statement of the receipts and expenditures of city moneys for the month of January was compiled yesterday from Controller McGowan's books by his assistant, Mr. Newman:

RECEIPTS.

Jno. Vandegrift (road returns)	$ 246 18
Diamond market	8,417 94
Fifth ward market	291 50
Streets	963 25
Weigh scales	268 12
Weighing coal	97 66
Monongahela wharf	710 29
Mayor's office	12,003 15
Interest	554 12
Building Inspector	176 50
R. J. McGowan, water extension bonds sold	36,400 00
Rent Second ward scale building	50 00
Lot regulating	82 00
Water Department, ferrules, &c	1,307 75
Board measuring	61 28
City tax, 1870	$1,027 45
Business tax, 1870	417 67
Lawrenceville special tax 1870	3 37
Old city special tax, 1870	147 67
Water rents, 1870	3,314 25
	4,910 41
Jno. Flinns, administrator account Fifth avenue sewer	1,662 61
K. Bracken, account Forty-eighth street sewer	2,790 44
Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Pike street sewer	775 00
Grading and paving sundry streets and alleys	4,705 33
City tax, 1871	$3,684 75
Fire tax, 1871	2,464 19
Old city special, 1871	982 38
Lawrenceville special, 1871	366 20
Business tax, 1871	3,811 95
Water rents, 1871	11,328 61
	$22,637 48
Fifth Avenue Market	780 30
Miltenberger street sewer, 1869	77 61
Pittsburg and Birmingham Passenger Railway	110 89
William Finch, on Penn street grading	369 96
E. Allen, Penn avenue sewer	26 61
Markin & McCabe, Spring alley, grading and paving	84 53
Citizens Passenger Railway	3,336 78
Total	$103,773 69

EXPENDITURES.

Interest	$ 2,360 36
Salaries	699 64
Fire Department	4,427 31
Police	12,106 63
Water Works	8,545 18
Streets	3,815 39
Grading, East End	3,000 00
Diamond Market	940 00
Monongahela Wharf	145 30
Allegheny Wharf	128 83
Contingent Fund	158 50
City property	33 50
Finance Fund	24 35
Fifth Ward Market	25 00
Roads	2,058 37
Surveys	741 16
Water extension	10,629 74
Water interest	990 00
Fifth Avenue Market	646 42
Old city, special sinking fund	7,000 00
Street and sewer improvement fund	9,085 25
Commission on Vehicle License	$ 525 34
Refunded Taxes, 1871	185 24
Transfer from Fifth Ward Market to Municipal Sinking Fund	687 20 $ 1,397 78
Total	$98,433 09
Balance in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1872	$ 53,010 51
Receipts in January	103,773 69
Total	156,784 20
Disbursements in January	98,433 09
Balance in Treasury, Feb. 1, 1872	$ 88,351 14

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

Iron City Bank	$ 28,229 24
Merchants & Manufacturers Bank	17,966 90
National Trust Company Bank	12,986 78
Undeposited	29,230 20
Total	$ 88,351 14

The $29,229 24 reported as "undeposited" includes the twelve thousand odd dollars handed the city treasurer by Mayor Brush, after bank hours on the 31st of January, and used in paying warrants, February 1st, and a balance on deposit in Philadelphia and elsewhere for the payment of coupons on bonds.

St. Cecilia Band.

This evening the St. Cecilia Cornet Band gives an entertainment at Lafayette Hall, which promises to be a grand affair. The committee of arrangements, Messrs. Walker, O'Neill, Breen, Fox *et al.*, have used every endeavor to make the occasion most enjoyable and a very pleasant evening may be anticipated.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

IT is not our old "American Cousin."

THE father of Coroner West died yesterday.

MARTIN, the Wizard, commences a short stay at Masonic Hall this evening.

IF you are a juror don't default. It costs twenty dollars.

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of seventeen cases yesterday.

THE police have received their new caps. They look pretty. We mean the caps.

DR. J. P. DAKE, formerly of this city, is now practicing medicine in Nashville, Tennessee.

BISHOP DOMENEC does not put any hair in the pretzels he sells. Three dark days.

REPORTERS should be allowed a little accommodation at Library Hall.

COUNCILS meet this afternoon. Four members for the Board of Guardians are to be elected.

JAMES SMITH was sent to Claremont, yesterday, for thirty days for, interfering with one of Mayor Blackmore's policemen.

ALDERMAN Nelson disposed of fourteen criminal cases yesterday. None of them were particularly important.

DUNDERKEY says that 'a dog wags its tail because it can't help it,' but he thinks that the tail stronger than the dog, the tail would wag the dog.

REV. E. K. SQUIRES has tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Ill health is assigned as the cause.

ARCHY LAWSON, who has visited the penitentiary on sundry occasions, called at the lock-up last evening and occupied a cell on a charge of drunkenness.

LAST NIGHT, a man giving the name of S. D. Reed, was arrested for striking a woman in a house on Second avenue. Hearing this morning.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. J. H. Borland charged a colored man with the larceny of some shoe findings from his store. The defendant was arrested and held for court.

ELIZABETH MCKENNEL, yesterday charged Philip Schafer with assault and battery before Deputy Mayor Nicholas. The two had a fight while sweeping pavements. Hearing to-day.

JOHN RANKIN, who struck P. McNamee with a beer glass, was arrested yesterday and taken before Mayor Blackmore. He committed him to jail for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

NOTHING new has been developed in regard to the alleged robberies of the Adams Express cars on the Pan Handle Railroad. Young Trimble, who was arrested here, is still held a prisoner.

MARTHA ALKER, a resident of the Eleventh ward, yesterday charged David Loyd and Jno. McCollough of the latter's pocketbook containing $18[illegible]. The accused were arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

MARGARET CUPPS, who was arrested for the larceny of some clothing from a lady in whose employ she was this city, yesterday returned the goods and the information was withdrawn.

THOMAS BROWN and John Whyte were yesterday lodged in jail to answer a charge of representing themselves to be income officers and collecting special taxes in Luzerne county. They were brought on here for trial.

ISAAC M. SOWERS, one of the plaintiffs in the oil suit now on trial in the Common Pleas Court, was called suddenly away yesterday, having received a telegraphic dispatch from Connellsville announcing the death of his brother, residing at that place.

JAMES RAMSEY, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, had his hand badly smashed while coupling some cars yesterday near Birmingham. He was taken to the Dr. Hamilton, who found it necessary to amputate two of the sufferers fingers.

TO-MORROW the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania meets in Pittsburgh. The annual reports on sundry scientific subjects will be read. The following delegates from this vicinity will attend: Drs. P. J. Cooper, Bergher, Cole, Childs, Hoffman and McClelland.

YESTERDAY MORNING J. P. Black made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging a servant girl named Guiley with larceny. The complainant says he missed a watch on Sabbath, and on his return discovered that the defendant had packed her traps and hied away to parts unknown, taking with her a ten dollar bill stolen from Mrs. Black. The money was recovered but the alleged larcenist was not found.

THE clerks of the postoffice have already gone into mourning in anticipation of a rush of valentines about the fourteenth inst. They practice daily with Indian clubs, drink nothing but gruel, and eat bran pancakes with fresh egg in the hole sh